

NATIONAL REPUBLIC

A Monthly Magazine of
Fundamental Americanism

FEBRUARY, 1958

Featured in this issue:

**STALIN STOLE
SPAIN'S GOLD**

• • •

**AMERICA NEARLY
LOST WASHINGTON**

• • •

**CONGRESS STUDIES
STATE RIGHTS**

• • •

**U. S. GENIUS CAN WIN
THE COLD WAR**

• • •

**WHAT IS REUTHER'S
FINAL GOAL?**



THE WHITE HOUSE—U. S. A.

DON'T MISS "THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR GATES"

NATIONAL REPUBLIC

A Magazine of Fundamental Americanism



"LET US RAISE A STANDARD TO WHICH THE
WISE AND THE HONEST MAY REPAIR."

—WASHINGTON.

"THAT GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY
THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE, SHALL NOT
PERISH FROM THE EARTH."—LINCOLN.

Published every month by
NATIONAL REPUBLIC PUBLISHING CO.
Editorial and Business Office: 511 Eleventh
Street, N. W., Washington 4, D. C. Branch
Office: 605 Broad Street, Newark 1, N. J.
Price: 30 cents per copy, \$3.50 per year.

Entered as Second Class Matter, July 6, 1918, at the Post
Office at Wash., D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

WALTER S. STEELE
Editor and General Manager
HON. MAURICE H. THATCHER
Counsel

Vol. XLV FEBRUARY—1958 No. 10

CONTENTS

	Page
U.S. Genius Can Win The Cold War	1
By Dr. Dan W. Gilbert	
Stalin Stole Spain's Gold	3
By Congressman Lawrence H. Smith	
Personal Tribute To Abe Lincoln	5
By Congressman Joseph W. Martin, Jr.	
America Nearly Lost Washington	7
By Earle W. Gage	
Enemy Within Our Gates	9
Editorials	11
Do-It-Yourself Americanism	13
By Thelma Hall Quast	
Congress Studies States' Rights	15
By Louis C. Wyman	
The Sad Lincoln Vinnie Ream Knew	17
By Ann Zimmerman	
Virginia Restores Famous Church	19
By Raymond Schuessler	
Tenderfoot Trail In The Gold Rush	21
By Louise Cheney	
What Are Ruether's Ambitions?	22
By Carl D. Fuller	
Communist Menace Abroad	27
By Paul R. Bish	
Turning Searchlight On Reds	Inside
By Walter S. Steele	Back Cover

FEATURED in this issue . . .

AAMERICAN security cannot be purchased with mere billions of dollars on a cash-and-carry basis. Moral and spiritual factors predominate in our rich American heritage. Dr. Dan W. Gilbert, a militant crusading patriot, and an old friend to our readers, calls for a mobilization of fundamental Americanism, page 1.

WHEN Communism takes over a country Moscow drains off everything of value. America lost her atom bomb secrets to Communist traitors during the New Deal years. Communist Spain, in 1936, saw \$600,000,000 worth of gold bullion delivered to the Kremlin. Congressman Lawrence H. Smith documents the Spanish gold story, page 3.

THROUGH more than forty years of public service to his State and Nation, Congressman Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, has treasured the memory and teachings of Abraham Lincoln. On Page 5 the Republican Leader in the House of Representatives pays glowing personal tribute to the Great Emancipator.

MOST Americans have forgotten that young George Washington once passed successfully the entrance examinations to the British Navy. Earle W. Gage speculates, on page 7, what such a decision might have meant to the American independence movement.

DO-IT-YOURSELF Americanism is all too rare in these days of expanding Federal-aid. Thelma Hall Quast shows us on page 13 that a community's will-to-do still is the core of national development and growth—a timely reminder that determined pioneering still pays rich dividends.

PRO-COMMUNIST decisions from the Supreme Court have invited subversion and betrayal in all 48 states. Congress is busy patching the leaks in our security dikes. On page 15 Louis C. Wyman, a distinguished constitutional lawyer, outlines the legislation immediately required.

BORN in a log cabin in frontier Wisconsin in 1847, Vinnie Ream was commissioned, at sixteen years of age, to make the full-length marble statue of Abraham Lincoln which now graces the rotunda of the U. S. Capitol. Lincoln sat for her sketches every day for five months. Ann Zimmerman tells the inspiring Vinnie Ream story on page 17.

HISTORIC St. Luke's Church, near Smithfield, Va., built in 1632, has been completely restored as a national shrine. Raymond Schuessler recalls Virginia's troubled beginnings, page 19.

SOME observers believe that Walter Reuther, the Auto Union President, and next in command of all of America's organized union labor, has aspirations far beyond that of merely aiding the cause of labor. They believe that he has inherited many of the ideologies of the architect of the C.I.O., Sidney Hillman, aspiring to rule USA, page 22.

NATIONAL REPUBLIC

A Magazine of Fundamental Americanism

VOL. XLV — No. 10

WASHINGTON, D. C.—FEBRUARY, 1958

30c COPY — \$3.50 YEAR

U.S. GENIUS CAN WIN THE COLD WAR

Big cash outlays in science and technology are not enough to insure success against Communism. Moral strength is a factor

By DR. DAN W. GILBERT

IN ORDER to win the cold war over Communism, America needs two things: strong and loyal allies, and scientific supremacy over Soviet Russia.

Curiously enough, many of our leaders seem to think that both of these things can be bought, cash-and-carry, C. O. D. The theory that we can "buy" the friendship of other countries has already cost the American taxpayers many billions of dollars. Yet, new demands are being made for additional billions for "foreign aid," despite the abundant and increasing evidence that our lavish "handouts" have gained us the enmity, rather than the true friendship of nations that have proudly felt that Uncle Sam was trying to purchase them with "cash on the barrel head."

Ever since Red Russia launched her satellites, a hue and cry has resounded in favor of the proposition that we must spend extra billions on scientific research, missile development, rocket experimentation, and "secret weapons" in general. Demagogues of both political parties, blindly accept the unproved and ridiculous idea that the wild expenditure of additional billions will automatically result in "scientific supremacy." A strong case can be made for the opposite conclusion: we have been appropriating too many billions for military and civilian bureaucrats.

Too much money inevitably leads to waste and complacency, as well as to costly and destructive rivalries between competing branches of the government services. Frequently, a cut in appropriations results in increased efficiency.

Of course, it is for experts to decide exactly how large the annual appropriation should be for any department of government. But the patriotic layman can easily demonstrate that scientific achievement does not come exclusively from an increase in monetary expenditure.

Suppose some politician should rise up and demand: let us spend a few billion dollars on a "crash program" to produce some new literary works of the kind that William Shakespeare created? He would be laughed into scornful silence. Yet, is it not true that a major scientific achievement requires the same kind of dedicated talent as does a great accomplishment in the field of literature?

Would billions spent by bureaucrats have accomplished what Thomas Edison did, as he humbly used his genius in dedication and devotion to what he considered to be the advancement of humanity?

All concede that a space satellite or intercontinental missile could not be developed by the unaided genius of one man. Yet, scientific achievement must still come from the gifted individual brain, even though he operates within the framework of a complex bureaucratic system. The frantic spending of more billions is not necessarily going to cause the few individuals of innate genius to work with greater speed or dedication.

The plain fact is that nothing worthwhile was ever created by a "crash program" built upon the mere spending of money with wild abandon, although it has been tried in many fields of endeavor less complicated than that of satellite, missile, or rocket development.

In the lush days of the New Deal, Marshall Field III, one of the world's richest men, became angry with the Chicago Tribune because of its anti-Roosevelt, anti-War policies. Mr. Field endowed competent newspaper men with an almost unlimited expense account and authorized them to build him a newspaper



Dr. Dan W. Gilbert

greater than the *Tribune*. After tens of millions of his inherited wealth had gone down the drain, Mr. Field gave up in despair. The *Tribune* may not be, as it modestly claims, "the world's greatest newspaper," but it proved itself to be vastly superior to any that highly experienced newspaper men could create out of Mr. Field's millions.

Students may ask: since he could hire the finest talent in the field of journalism, why couldn't Mr. Field produce a first-rate newspaper with his "crash splurge?" The answer, in part, at least, lies in the fact that Mr. Field's high-priced hirelings probably didn't have their hearts in what they were doing; they were just working for money, not for a Cause in which they deeply believed.

There has been distressing evidence that some of our leading scientists may not really believe in gaining scientific supremacy for Uncle Sam. They sign manifestoes in favor of "world government" and petitions demanding that we stop hydrogen bomb and nuclear experiments, even without any binding assurance that Red Russia will do likewise. Most of them deny that they are Communists, although some hide behind the Fifth Amendment when questioned concerning Communist affiliations. However, some of those who profess non-Communism are lacking in any real spirit of patriotism. Unlike Nathan Hale, they do not want their one life to count for their own native land. Instead, they prate empty nonsense about giving their all for "one world."

Big cash outlays, in any field of invention and technology, are not enough in themselves to insure success. Flushed with his wartime accomplishments, the industrial wizard, Henry Kaiser, backed with the capital of thousands of investors, plunged into the highly competitive automobile business. After racking up deficits totaling some \$70-million, Mr. Kaiser sadly gave up the contest.

The biggest spenders on research do not always score the biggest victories. General Motors and Ford are many times bigger than Chrysler, which is a "little corporation" in comparison with those two automotive giants. Yet, last year Chrysler did what it has done on several former occasions: it pioneered radical new developments in the field of automotive engineering and designing. In the highly competitive auto race, the corporation that will be ahead is always the one that has the best brains on its engineering team. General Motors—or Ford—may forge ahead and keep ahead, but leadership will not necessarily go to the corporation with the largest bankroll.

Some of the most remarkable advances in medicine have been made by small companies, with modest but competent research organizations, and relatively small budgets. In the field of electronics, and related lines, giant General Electric—and Westinghouse—have not always been ahead. With probably not 1% as much money to spend on research, the comparatively small Zenith Company has done much of the pioneering in the realm of "pay-as-you-see" television. The now famous ball-point pen was developed and mass-distributed by a small company, which apparently caught the giant pen-and-pencil makers napping.

Scientists, inventors, and engineers are not the products of government bureaus. They are the products of our educational institutions. A glance at *Who's Who in America* reveals that some of the small, slightly endowed private colleges and universities produce from 5 to 15 times as many "great men and women," in proportion to the size of their student

bodies, as do the tax-subsidized state universities and the richly endowed "big schools of higher learning." By far the most fabulously endowed university in the land is Harvard, with total endowments of some \$600,000,000. Harvard is more famous—or infamous—for turning out the Alger Hisses and the left-wing Frankfurter planners.

But how many scientists, inventors, and engineers of patriotic conviction and American dedication has Harvard produced? What is called our "scientific lag" is in large measure due to the failure of some of our colleges and universities. This failure can be remedied only by a return to the three R's—plus religion, morality and patriotism—from the grade school level. Keeping taxes high, unbalancing the budget with more reckless expenditures, and more billions irresponsibly squandered, will contribute little if anything to remedying the deficiency.

America's greatness developed out of our national character. In generations gone by, the American people were world-famous as a God-fearing, Bible-believing people, sober, industrious, self-sacrificing, devoted to Creator and country.

In addition to getting back to "fundamental" studies, our colleges and universities need to return to cleaner moral standards. Police tell of picking up whiskey bottles running into the thousands after the "clean-up" following a major collegiate football game. Certain well-known college fraternities are boastfully termed "drinking societies." Polls show that 76% of college students drink alcoholic beverages and more than 50% confess to experiences of drunkenness.

Liquor is destroying many Americans of talent and even genius. Our people spend \$10,000,000,000 a year for strong drink, and research experts say our nation

(See U. S. GENIUS—page 20)



© Sioux City Journal

"Did I Hear Someone 'Wants to Play . . . ?'"

STALIN STOLE SPAIN'S GOLD

In 1936, traitorous Spanish Communists secretly delivered some 600 tons of Spain's gold reserves to Stalin. Here is the testimony of the NKVD agent who engineered the shipment

By HON. LAWRENCE H. SMITH

Representative from Wisconsin

WHEN the Communists took over Spain in February 1936, they at once assumed control by the familiar Kremlin tactics of assassination, violence, and pillage. And when they were finally thwarted by Franco's forces in October of the same year, they determined upon one last act of treachery—the secret transfer of all of Spain's gold reserves to Moscow. The shipment consisted of roundly 600 tons of bar gold, valued at approximately \$700,000,000.

Moscow still holds this treasure. The Kremlin's price for return of whatever is now left is stated in terms of baldest blackmail—resumption of diplomatic relations between Spain and Russia, and Spanish acceptance of a large staff of Russian "technical forces" throughout Spain.

The story of Spain's betrayal was told under oath before the Senate Internal Security Committee on February 14, 1957. The witness was Alexander Orlov, who formerly had served as deputy director of the Soviet Secret Police, and later as economic adviser to the NKVD.

Orlov was ordered to Madrid late in 1935, to set up Communist operations for the Spanish Civil War, which broke violently in July 1936.

"I directed the guerrilla warfare there," the witness said.

Sickened by Moscow's savagery and treachery against the Spanish people, Orlov renounced Communism on July 12, 1938, made his way to the United States and was granted asylum. In 1953 he published his first book, *The Secret History of Stalin's Crimes*.

A curious coincidence brought Orlov before the Senate Committee. While living in New York he recognized Mark Zborowsky, then employed in the U. S. Veterans Hospital in the Bronx, as an old buddy in the Moscow NKVD. Zborowsky, the Russian spy, was at that time operating under a scholarship grant from the Russell Sage Foundation.

Orlov promptly disclosed Zborowsky's operations in the Veterans Administration, by communicating with the Senate Committee's Staff.

"Before I left Russia, I learned that the NKVD had succeeded in planting a spy in the entourage of Trotsky. I understood that Stalin was doing his best to corner Trotsky and assassinate him."

Relating events in Paris, while en route to Spain, Orlov continued his testimony in these words:

"The agent who visited me was Mark. I did not know at that time that his last name was Zborowsky."

Thus Stalin's personal assassin of 1935-36, assigned to the task of liquidating Trotsky, turned up in 1955 as an employee of the U. S. Veterans Administration in the Bronx, (NYC) his expenses being paid in part by the Russell Sage Foundation.

Safely arrived in the United States, Orlov wrote a long letter to Trotsky in Mexico City under date of December 27, 1938, warning that Stalin personally

had assigned an assassin to liquidate him. A month later Trotsky acknowledged receipt of this communication through a small want-ad in the *New York Socialist Appeal*.

Soon after Orlov's talk with the FBI, Zborowsky was summoned before the Senate Internal Security Committee. He confessed his status as a Russian spy. He had been in the U. S. since 1941, had become an American citizen, and had enjoyed substantial educational grants from several U. S. foundations. Only the Russell Sage Foundation grant was listed specifically in Orlov's testimony before the Committee. (Trotsky was slain in Mexico City, August 20, 1940, by Frank Jackson, a Stalin agent.)

Soon after his arrival in Spain, Orlov was assigned the task of transferring some \$600,000,000 in Spanish gold reserves to Russia. As of the date of his testimony, on February 14, 1957, only three living persons outside of Russia knew of the Kremlin's theft of the Spanish gold.

The Communist Spanish Republican Government secretly turned Spain's gold reserves over to Russia in September, 1936.

Orlov, in Madrid, received a personal telegram from Stalin on October 20, directing him to arrange the shipment.

"I hold you personally responsible for this operation," Stalin's coded message said. (This message appears in Orlov's Senate testimony, at page 3430.)

Franco's anti-Communist forces then were pressing at the very gates of Madrid, and the Communist government was preparing to flee the city.

"From our Embassy we went to the Spanish Ministry of Finance, where Negrin, the Finance Minister, introduced me to the Chief of the Treasury, Senor Mendez Aspe.



Felix Gordon and Family Arrived in Texas (1937) with 9 Million Dollar Credit For Purchase of Arms For Red Spanish Revolution

"Only three men in the Spanish Government knew about this operation. No one else in the Cabinet knew about it. Those were Prime Minister Caballero, Finance Minister Negrin, and the President of the Republic, Azana."

Fearing he might be caught by Spanish patriots in the act of transferring the gold to Russian ships then in port, Orlov obtained from Finance Minister Negrin a special certificate in the name of Blackstone, designating him as an agent of the Bank of America, to which the gold presumably was en route for safe keeping.

"Negrin did not object," Orlov's testimony continues. "He thought it was a fine idea. I spoke more or less decent English, and could pass for a foreigner. So he issued to me credentials in the name of Blackstone, and I became the representative of the Bank of America . . . I commandeered four Soviet steamers then in Spanish ports . . . and I left for Cartagena, the Spanish port, where the gold was stored in a huge cave hewn out of a mountain.

"I asked the Government to give me sixty Spanish sailors to do the loading of the gold. The Spanish sailors were kept for three nights and three days in that cave. They understood pretty well what was in those boxes . . . but they did not know where the gold was being taken—maybe to another Spanish city.

"For three nights the loading of the gold was done during the night, and transported during the night in complete blackout, to the pier where it was loaded on the Soviet ships . . . The health of Mendez Aspe was a very serious thing. He was a nervous man . . . so he fled and left just one assistant, a very nice Spanish fellow, who did the counting of the gold for them . . . but after Mendez Aspe fled and that lone officer did the counting, the figures began to diverge."

When the cave had been emptied, the count showed a discrepancy of 100 boxes of gold, each box weighing 125 pounds. Orlov made a special report to Moscow on this discrepancy in the loading count. Although Orlov's count showed 7,900 boxes, the official receipt later issued in Moscow was for 7,800 boxes.

"I think that probably Stalin decided that he could use 100 boxes of gold, maybe for some Comintern work, or for something else," Orlov testified. (pg. 3433)

The Spanish Communist Minister of Defense, Prieto, provided a special Spanish naval escort to see the gold ships safely through the Mediterranean en route to Russia, but he did not know what the ships carried.

"Several months after the shipment of the gold, when I was lying in a surgical clinic of Professor Bergere, in Paris, the chief of the Soviet NKVD himself, Sloutsky, came to see me; and he told me about the gold, what a great event it was when it arrived in Moscow; and he told me on good authority that that gold, according to Stalin, would never be returned to Spain."

Another visitor from Moscow to Paris told of the celebration banquet attended by the Politburo in Moscow to mark the safe landing of the Spanish gold. At that banquet Stalin said at one point: "The Spaniards will never see their gold again . . ."

Orlov continued his testimony as follows, (pg. 3434):

"The gold is still locked up in the underground vaults of the Kremlin, and if nothing is done about it, it probably will never be returned. That gold belongs to the Spanish nation. Regimes come and go, but the gold belongs to the people, and the Spanish nation has a right to it. I think it would be a good idea



Enormous Quantity of Valuable Art Objects, Securities and Foreign Corporation Shares Belonging To Private Citizens and Stolen By Spanish Reds Recovered In the Fortress of Figueras. Among above is Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad Co. Bonds, Among Loot Uncovered

if the leaders of the Spanish political parties, irrespective of their political affiliations and ideas, would combine together and demand that the gold should be returned, or transferred to the United Nations, or to the World Bank, in safe keeping for the Spanish nation."

The importance of this gold piracy to Spain is suggested by the fact that the total gold reserves of the Bank of Spain today are reported at only \$200,000,000.

After the collapse of the Communist government in Spain, Dr. Juan Negrin, the Red finance minister, lived in exile in Paris until his death there on November 14, 1956.

Soon after Negrin's death, the official Moscow receipt for the Spanish gold was delivered from Negrin's personal papers, to a Paris representative of the Franco Government.

The Negrin papers revealed in 1956 for the first time, that the gold had been assigned to Moscow as security for Russian arms shipments to the Communist Republicans in Spain during the civil war.

The Russian receipt for the Spanish gold was signed in Moscow February 5, 1937, by G. F. Grinko, People's

(See STALIN — page 30)



Red Major Fernandes Balonas Arrived In New York City (1936) With \$1,760,000 To Purchase War Materials For Spanish Red Revolutionists.

PERSONAL TRIBUTE TO ABE LINCOLN

A distinguished American statesman reflects upon Lincoln's lasting imprint upon freedom and Constitutional Government

By **HON. JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR.**

Republican Leader, U. S. House of Representatives

IN OUR beautiful capital city of Washington today, we are still very close to the scenes of Abraham Lincoln's life. Almost every day, we pass some spot where Lincoln once walked—in the Capitol itself, where he served in Congress—in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, where he often prayed during the darkest days of America's terrible ordeal of civil war; in Ford Theatre, on Tenth Street, where he was mortally wounded; in the house nearby where he died.

And over all, throughout every day and every night, stands the imposing and impressive Lincoln Memorial, on the banks of the somnolent Potomac—the river which Lincoln himself so often watched with anxious and prayerful eyes from his White House study.

This daily contact with the places and things which were a part of Abraham Lincoln's life, help us to fathom and cherish the lofty spirit of the man—the spirit of supreme patience, of vast tolerance, of inflexible integrity, and of humble charity and gentle good will toward all mankind.

These were the deep wellsprings of Lincoln's truly noble character.

His imprint upon America, and the world, still is not measured in its full scope; nor will it be until all mankind knows the living reality of freedom under law.

But these anniversaries avail us little, save as we turn them to the patriotic service of the great cause Lincoln served—the preservation of the Republic, and the everlasting security of our constitutional order.

These were the great inspirations of Lincoln's public service; and we cannot honor him better today than to recall the unselfish nobility of that service, and the deep wisdom of those policies which he so often moulded in darkest anguish and despair.

Lincoln's every thought was for all the people. The spirit of narrow, grasping partisanship was not in him.

He sought nothing for himself.

A guiding principle of his life was a rigid and inflexible honesty. His promise was a sacred bond.

Above all, Lincoln was sustained in the darkest hours of our national travail by an unflinching faith in the final reflective judgment of all of the people. He did not believe the citizen needed to be told by government what to do and what to think.

He was an American who dared in times of crisis to stake the very future of the Republic on those broad principles of human equity and social justice upon which the very theory of self-government had been reared in the Constitutional Convention of 1789.

A man of lesser fibre must have failed; but Lincoln's unquenchable faith in the judgment and good sense of the people upon issues touching their own national destiny, was unflagging.

And it was that great faith which carried this Nation through to victory—a triumph which ninety-three years of added history now tell us never shall be undone so long as the spark of freedom glows in the heart of man.

It is fashionable in some quarters today to say that these are new times; that earlier generations did not face the issues with which we must deal.

But history tells us this idea is false; for Lincoln in his day struggled with the great issue of freedom on the one hand and the authority of government on the other—the great issue which bedevils so much of the world today.

In a speech at Chicago on July 10, 1858, he penetrated the heart of it. And here is his formula of freedom under law:

"I believe each individual is naturally entitled to do as he pleases with himself and the fruit of his labor, so far as it in nowise interferes with any other man's rights."

In this homely philosophy, we find the true genius of Abraham Lincoln. In this one sentence he summarizes the whole broad philosophy of representative government, and the fundamental motivations of constitutional law.

Had we adhered more rigidly to the Lincoln doctrine—the American way—during the last quarter-century, many of the urgent problems which confront us today might possibly have been avoided.

Lincoln's conception of government was to assure the citizen the greatest possible latitude for freedom and independence consistent with social order and justice.

But many of our vexing problems today are the direct result of exactly the opposite course; they are problems which are with us because a transient government *reversed* the Lincoln doctrine of Americanism, and tried for a time to operate on the concept that the government must direct and control every facet of our national life.

In the historic Senatorial campaign of 1858, Lincoln warned against the corroding moral influence of all-powerful government.

"Familiarize yourself with the chains of bondage," he said, *"and you prepare your own limbs to wear them. Accustomed to trample on the rights of others, you have lost the genius of your own independence*



*Lincoln Memorial In Washington, D.C.
Annually Visited By Hundreds of Thousands*

and become the fit subject of the first cunning tyrant who rises among you."

Lincoln, as a youth, knew the bitter lot of privation and wretched poverty. Out of his suffering grew robust virtues of frugality, prudence and thrift.

The prodigal spendthrift of the nation's savings was to his mind a poor servant of the public welfare.

He preached again and again that in both public and private finance the ends must meet.

Personal thrift he regarded as a foundation rock of national character.

The lessons he taught have been assaulted dangerously in our times; but they have not been uprooted from the heart and mind of the American people.

As Lincoln lived in his day, many millions of people in America today still live by the political axiom which William Penn uttered before the struggling pioneers of Pennsylvania: "*He who will not be governed by God will be ruled by tyrants.*"

Such was the flavor of the patriotism which Abraham Lincoln gleaned so laboriously from his lonely reading in the pioneer wilderness of Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois.

In whatever range of human relations we examine the philosophy of Abraham Lincoln, we thus find him dealing with the abiding realities of the spirit.

He was a great man because he held fast to the fundamental virtues and truths which had been wrought by the trials, suffering and sacrifice of mankind through all the generations of history.

He was a wise and good man because he sought wisdom in the eternal principles of charity and humility. Once he said: "I am driven to my knees over and over again, because I have nowhere else to go."

These are the reasons why so much he expressed in the critical period of the last century apply with such compelling force to these difficult days.

The race today is between freedom under law—the American way—and slavery under the evil dictatorship of Godless Communism.

Every citizen can help freedom ring again, the world around.

But these times call for the best that is in us—in leadership, in work, in steadfast devotion to those rugged ideals of freedom which have inspired our national life since the very founding of the Republic.

No matter how great the task before us, we can perform it successfully only as Americans! We can work only through American institutions, and by American methods.

The preservation of two-party government is as vital today to the defense of America as the building of weapons. Wise policies in government can be hammered out only on the anvil of honest, patriotic debate. Wherever one-party government has been established abroad, the people soon have lost their liberties.

America can develop her utmost power only as she is permitted to work in harmony with her free past, and in tune with her bright hopes for the future of liberty.

So long as we protect, preserve and strengthen the fundamental inspirations of American life, this nation will face the world unafraid!

Such wise and prudent progress was a fixed principle of Lincoln's philosophy.

He would never rush headlong for change merely for the sake of change.

Yet he was ever alert for improvement by the slower, surer forces of human advance.

He refused to join the ranks of stubborn and unreasoning standpatriotism; yet he refused with equal



House Opposite Ford Theatre In Which Lincoln Died
Following An Assassin's Bullet

determination to join the St. Vitus dance toward irresponsible utopianism.

His views on orderly progress were stated clearly in his historic Cooper Union speech in New York, February 27, 1860. He said on that occasion:

"I do not mean to say that we are bound to follow implicitly in whatever our fathers did. To do so would be to discard all the lights of current experience, to reject all progress, all

(See PERSONAL — page 20)



Congressman Joseph W. Martin, Jr.

AMERICA NEARLY LOST WASHINGTON

How a mother's supplications deferred young George Washington's inclination to join the British Navy

By EARLE W. GAGE

FEW Americans realize that the Colonies nearly lost George Washington as the leader of the movement for independence, for at one time in his youth, Washington was almost ready to join the British forces in their conquest of the Colonies. Suddenly he changed his mind and became leader of the freedom forces.

Washington had successfully passed the entrance examination and was about to join the British navy. Had he taken that fateful step, who can say today what the result might have been? There were many times during the American Revolution when only Washington's character and faith kept the battle for independence on fire. Had Washington joined the British, the American people would have lost the great leader, who, more than any other one man, held the Colonies united for independence. During the darkest days, he gave wise and patient council in establishing the first American Republic.

As a youth, young Washington returned home one day highly elated, for he had passed the rigid examination of the British navy, and had been accepted by the commander as a midshipman. He carried his warrant in his pocket, which would give him a command the moment he signed it. His mother entreated him not to join up with the British, but to remain at home. She exercised so much influence over him that he gave up the dream and thus was saved to later serve the cause of the Colonies, finally to become "First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen."

When George was eleven years of age, the Washington family moved to Fredericksburg, Virginia, and his young manhood was spent in that district. Although he has been described as a cold and reserved man, his neighbors who knew him from boyhood testified to his great consideration and warm-heartedness. In old Fredericksburg on the Rappahannock the Washington home still stands.

Here we may find many evidences to remind us of the day that George Washington resided there. There are houses and relics and descendants on every hand. Beside his mother's house, there is one Washington built for his favorite sister, Bettie. There is also the monument to his mother, and a rock on which she sat, as well as the chair in which she was seated when told that her son had been selected as first President of the United States.

At the age of eleven, George's father died, which made it necessary for him to spend much time in assisting his mother, so that he was unable to secure as much education as he wished. He had no Latin, no Greek, no modern language, save the mother tongue, and in that little more than plain reading, writing and arithmetic. He made some acquaintance with geometry, as related to surveying.

Young Washington was very fond of athletics, especially of mimic military exercises, which were very popular in his day. Among his school fellows his character won respect, and frequent appeal was made

to him on subjects of dispute. After leaving school, he took up surveying, and soon was appointed a public surveyor, his duties being to explore the new country and learn the life of settlers on the frontier, for the purpose of dividing lands into lots and townships to meet the needs of thousands of new settlers arriving each year from Europe.

This was a life of privation and peril, yet full of adventure and excitement. Three years' experience gave young Washington a firmness of muscle and vigor of physical energy which few young men attain. Peril became pleasure, labor his pastime.

Although Washington could, had he chosen, have had an easy time in society of the day, he elected to spend his time in the backwoods of the growing Virginia colony, living with the settlers under most primitive conditions. The three years he spent as a surveyor in the wilderness gave him an understanding of these backwoodsmen which made him later able to enroll an army drafted largely from such hardy and independent men. He was the only experienced frontiersman capable of training and leading them to victory.

A voyage to Barbadoes in 1751 gave him clear perception and observation, and in 1752 his brother's death imposed on him responsibilities of the estates, and the daughter left to his care by his brother Lawrence.

Young George had, through the influence of his older brother, been appointed major and adjutant-general of a Virginia military district. The depredations of the French and Indians on the border had grown into dangerous aggression, and in 1753 Major Washington was sent through the wilderness to the French headquarters in Ohio, to remonstrate. His admirable conduct in this campaign resulted in his appointment as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Virginia regiment of six companies. In the raw west, Wash-



George Washington (center) at a Very Young Age

ington gained new laurels, surprising and defeating the French at every turn. His ability and varied experience in Indian warfare marked him as a suitable aide to the British General Braddock, who, early in 1755, arrived with two regiments of British soldiers to operate against the French and Indians. This was the opening of the historic Seven Years' War.

Now, at the age of 23, Washington was full of vigor and the spirit of adventure, brave, a natural fighter, yet prudent and farseeing. Fortunately, he alone escaped being wounded in the disastrous campaign, which the British general lost through his obstinacy and self-confidence, and by refusing to take wise council from Washington, an experienced Indian fighter.

After the British general's inglorious death, Washington continued in active service as commander of the Virginia forces for two years, until exposure and hardship produced an illness which compelled him to retire for a year from active service. He had now won the reputation as being the most efficient commander in the whole conflict. Among his exploits was the capture of Fort Desquesne, now Pittsburgh, in 1758, which terminated the French domination of the Ohio region, and opened up Western Pennsylvania to emigration. For his services, young Washington, age 26, received the thanks of the House of Burgesses, of which he had been elected a member at the close of the war.

Mount Vernon, then a domain extending ten miles along the Potomac River, came under Washington's possession by the death of his brother Lawrence's daughter, which made him one of the richest planters in Virginia. In 1759 his fortunes were further advanced by his marriage to the wealthiest woman in the colony, Martha, widow of Daniel Parke Custis. The Washington home became the social center of the district, filled with aristocratic guests. The farms were operated at a profit, with a hundred milk cows, fields of corn and wheat, large poultry-yards, barges on the river, a flour mill, all indicating comfortable prosperity.

But Washington neglected no serious affair; his farm, his stock, the sale of produce, were all conducted on a high plane of honor and integrity. He took interest in the affairs of State, explored afoot the vast Dismal Swamp and projected its drainage, making several expeditions up the Potomac and over the mountains, laying out routes for new roads to the Ohio country, and was a leader in discussions of relations of the Colonies with Britain. Thus nine eventful years passed, in luxury, in friendship, and useful life.

When the Stamp Act was passed by the infatuated Parliament of Britain, Washington was perhaps the richest man in America, as patriotic as Patrick Henry, though he deprecated a resort to arms, desiring reconciliation with England, yet ready to abandon his luxurious life, to buckle on his sword in defense of American liberties.

He was a member of the first general Congress, and though no orator, was a leader in its councils. He served as chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and contributed greatly to the organization of the defensive operations set in motion.

When the Battle of Lexington was fought, and it became clear that only the sword could settle the cause, Washington, at the nomination of John Adams in the Second Congress, was unanimously selected as commander-in-chief of the Continental Army. He declined all pay for his services, asking only that Congress discharge his expenses, of which he promised to "keep an exact account." This he did, to the penny.



Washington as a Young Man

There was no man in the Colonies better fitted for the grave responsibilities of military leadership than Washington. His military experience, his social position, his wealth, his political influence, and his character, marked him as the real leader of the American forces. While in his youth he was a dashing, adventurous, courageous leader, now, with the vast responsibilities of commander-in-chief in a life-and-death struggle with the world's greatest power, he modified his outlook, became cautious, prudent, reticent, distant and dignified. He stood out apart from men, cold and reserved, though capable of warmest affections.

When Washington, at the age of 43, arrived at Cambridge, Mass., to take command of the army, a few days after the Battle of Bunker Hill, on June 17, 1775, he

(See AMERICA — page 30)



Washington as a Surveyor and About Time He Was Offered Command in British Navy

THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR GATES

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK)

*Concerning the Activities of Movements Tending
To Undermine the Institutions of the Republic*



Simon Gerson, Executive Editor of Communist Daily Worker, Continues As Editor of "The Worker" Weekly Communist Organ

Communist Wailing Not Death Rattle

In spite of the fact that the United States Supreme Court has practically riddled the Government's security program and drive against Communists and fellow-travelers, the Reds are head-over-heels in staging a big "going out of business" show. A number of big-wigs in the party have announced their "resignation" or have issued denials as to present party affiliation, and the Communist Daily Worker (not The Worker, also Communist) has ceased publication.

These antics are not new to students of Communist maneuvers. It is merely an old trick with new dressing, and we may expect to find the Communist Daily Worker being replaced by a variety of front publications. In fact two new publications have already sprung forth, and the two already established publications, National Guardian and Jewish Currents have inherited the advertising patronage from Daily Worker and both are helping to fill its gap.

The wailing and groaning by Communist stalwarts should not be mistaken for a death rattle. The noise is anything but that. J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has warned that the Communist party is encouraged by "its success at invoking legal technicalities and delays," and by "growing public complacency toward domestic threats to America's internal security."

Red Transition Plan Leaked To Public

John Gates, who for the past ten years has been the party's puppet editor of the Communist Daily Worker, has announced his "resignation" from the party as well as the Daily Worker, and the Red propaganda machine got busy over the event. Gates was considered to have been in the innermost-inner circle of the Communist organization. In a letter of "resignation" he told the National Committee of the Communist party that after 27 years of membership he was resigning "because I feel that the Communist party has ceased to be an effective force for democracy, peace and socialism in the United States." He later told reporters that "The Communist party has been isolated from the American people by our own foolishness and stupidities." He did not renounce Communism as a philosophy, however.

Red officials leaked the information that Gates was the only one of the 20-member national executive committee of the American Communist party who opposed suspending the activities of the Communist Daily Worker. There have been frequent reports about the drop in circulation of the Communist paper and increasing financial losses. The paper has carried considerable advertising and had raised tens of

thousands of dollars from supporters during the past year.

The National Administrative Committee of the Communist party accused Gates of "deviation" or of breaking party discipline by giving daily newspapers details of the secret meeting at which the action was taken on the proposed suspension of the paper. The committee said Gates had violated "the most elementary organization principles." Gates denied that he had disclosed any party secrets to the daily press.

A conflict between Gates and William Z. Foster, head of the American Communist party, came into the open at the most recent national convention of the party. The Foster group considered that Gates had formed the Daily Worker into a personal organ and the Foster followers were thereby irked at Gates.

At a press conference following his ouster as editor Gates said for many years he had felt the Soviet Union could do no wrong, but that now he would not like to see the Soviet system in use in the United States.

"The Soviet Government is not a democratic government," Gates now says. "Here we have elected



John Gates, Former Commissar In Spanish Red Army Allegedly Ousted As Editor of Daily Worker In NYC For "Deviation" From Party Line

representatives, the right of opposition and free speech—although we don't always carry out our rights. These do not exist, except in part, in the Soviet Union." (For Gates' recent party activity, see story on inside back cover.)

Gates, it is evident, is not mad enough to go out and beat the party organization over the head, for he declared that he thinks "It is time the anti-Communist racket is brought to an end in this Country."

Gates was one of the eleven top Communist officials convicted in the first Smith Act conspiracy trial in 1950 and served three years and eight months in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta. He has held many Communist posts including that of Commissar in the Spanish Red Armed forces during the 1937 revolution.

Gates may join with Howard Fast and other former Communists in an attempt to form a new "American socialist" movement.

Party Head Reassures the Kremlin

Two other notorious Reds have also left their hot seats and have recently disclaimed party connections. Junius Irving Scales, long-time chairman of the Communist party in North Carolina, issued a recent statement saying that he is "no longer a member of the party." Scales likewise was tried for conspiracy to advocate the violent overthrow of our government and was sentenced to six years. The United States Supreme Court reversed the decision. He is presently at liberty on a \$20,000 bond posted by his mother who lives in Greensboro, North Carolina.

Doxey A. Wilkerson, former New Deal office holder and one of the top ranking negroes in the Communist party, has announced his "resignation." He has been a member of the National Committee of the Communist party for many years. In announcing his "resignation" he declared that "the Communist party no longer affords a framework within which I can make a constructive contribution" toward building a better United States.

William Z. Foster, who has escaped trial for conspiracy on the claim that he was "too ill" to stand trial, recently reassured the Soviet Union that it need have no fears about American Communists cooperating or about any "revolt against Moscow."

Foster's latest outbreak appears in the Russian Communist party's magazine "Kommunist" published in Moscow. In that article Foster attacked the "right-wing" of the American party.

Referring to a resolution adopted at the February convention permitting "comradely criticism of other Communist parties and also of the socialist countries," Foster told the Russians, "This position was interpreted by the bourgeois press as a revolt against Moscow. Actually, however, the Communist party in the U.S.A. is basically penetrated by the true spirit of proletarian internationalism and maintains and will maintain good relations and cooperation with all forces of world socialism."

"We Will Be Back," Say Reds

Foster accused a "right wing" in the American party of a series of "political heresies," claiming that that branch of the U. S. party wishes to renounce Marxism-Leninism, to attack the Soviet Union and leaders of the Soviet Communist party, to weaken party discipline and to regard the possibility of a parliamentary road to socialism as a peaceful change which can be made through class cooperation rather than class struggle.

With its demise on January 13th, after 34 years of circulation, the Communist Daily Worker carried the



Refugees In New York City Demonstrate At U.N. Against Red Suppression In Hungary

headline, "We'll Be Back! Fighting for Peace, Democracy and Socialism." For the time being at least, it was indicated, "The Worker," a weekly mouthpiece of the party, will absorb the editorial force of the daily.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, a member of the party's national committee, issued a statement saying, "The possibilities for resumption of the Daily Worker depend now upon the unfailing constructive efforts we all put into The Worker."

Courts Help Reds To Keep Going

The United States Court of Appeals in Washington added another decision to those that have already handicapped government control of Reds and Red organizations. In its latest decision the Court of Appeals has ruled that the principal which prevailed in

(See ENEMY — page 23)

AGAINST THE INFINITE

A Moscow magazine has just announced with great pride that the Soviet Union "is now a land of mass atheism." But it has declared at the same time that immense numbers of the country's polyglot people still believe in a supernatural order and must therefore be subjected to an unremitting "educational" campaign designed to make them godless in keeping with the gospel according to Marx and Lenin.

Thus, while boasting that more than 50 million Soviet citizens are confirmed atheists, the magazine has admitted indirectly that this total is dwarfed by the remainder of the population—some 150 million men, women and children who continue to cling to faith in God. Hence, both for their own good and the good of the "glorious Marxist-Leninist state," these people must be taught that there is no power greater or higher or more supernatural than the power of the Kremlin. Hence, too, the Communist Party of the USSR must go forward with a ceaseless, all-out brainwashing drive to "fully uproot the remnants of religious beliefs and superstitions" that still affect the thinking of all such misguided creatures. (Washington Star)

NATIONAL REPUBLIC EDITORIALS

FOR—Fundamental Americanism; Constitutional Representative Government; Constructive National Policies.

AGAINST—All Subversive Movements Inimical to American Ideals, Traditions and Institutions.

WASHINGTON'S WISDOM

THE life-blood of American Foreign Relations is like the sap in a great tree — it flows upward from the roots.

George Washington's Farewell address will be read on the Floors of Congress on February 22, a traditional observance. These excerpts will be heard:

"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be *constantly* awake: since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of Republican government . . ."

"The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little *political* connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled, with perfect good faith. Here let us stop . . ."

"Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns . . ."

"Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humour or caprice . . .?"

Not until 122 years later did the United States enter into the wars of Europe—World War I, a German-British trade and naval power issue in which this nation had no initial interest. For three years that war waged, until a buildup of charge and counter-charge, provocation and counter-provocation, ultimatum and counter-ultimatum plunged us into the conflict.

Woodrow Wilson, elected to his second term under the slogan "He kept us out of war," went before the Congress five months after election and declared: "A state of war exists."

Our casualties were 364,800. Still due in war debts is \$18,174,824,250 as against a record of only \$2,756,062,356 in repayment of those debts.

In the aftermath of that war, Woodrow Wilson became the first president of the United States to go abroad to participate in the "peace" settlements of a Continental war. Only the courage of American Senators prevented our being drawn into The League of Nations trap, for which Wilson fought tenaciously.

One hundred and forty-three years after Washington's Farewell address, World War II swept over Europe. Again it was a war in which the economic and territorial claims of Europe led to the fighting. It was another war in which the United States had no basic or initial interest.

It took two years to build up tensions through the "all aid short of war" tactics, to the point where rejection of Cordell Hull's "modus vivendi" with Japan and substitution of the ultimatum to Japan ended at Pearl Harbor.

World War II cost 1,078,674 armed services casualties, plus 5662 more in the merchant marine, with 6,000,000 lost tons of American ships. And, since the end of World War II, American taxpayers have been

called upon to provide \$60 billion in aid of one kind or another to "rehabilitate and protect" the war-torn areas including the rebuilding of Germany, Italy and Japan to military and economic strength as power blocs against Red dictators.

We went into the United Nations, an ironclad agreement to participate in ALL foreign affairs of some 82 nations. It was on a United Nations mandate that 157,530 Americans became casualties in a compromise resulting war in Korea.

Today American troops, in great or small degree, are stationed on foreign soil in some 80 far flung stations. By treaty, if the powers in the METO, NATO, OAS or SEATO treaties are attacked, we are pledged to go militarily to the aid of scores of governments.

When Washington's Farewell address is read in Congress, each member should have a MANDATE from his constituents to be present, to listen to each and every word, and to be guided, in this year when Congress must face their electors, by the message his ears bring to him that day. The roots are in the home districts.



SUMMIT— (Treaties)

THE pressure's on again for another "Conference at the Summit." It seems like that's where we came in, and the picture isn't worth a second viewing.

The Atlantic Charter was the first meeting "at the Summit," FDR and Churchill, initially, with "Good Old Joe" Stalin adhering later on, after he'd fallen out with Adolph Hitler, and turned frantically toward the West to save the Soviet bacon. Pledges included "no aggrandizement, territorial or other; no territorial changes not in accord with the wishes of the people concerned; self Government restored to those countries deprived of them." (Today Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, parts of Finland, Poland, Rumania, Hungary and all of the once independent Republics of Georgia and the Ukraine are parts of the USSR.)

The Yalta conference—FDR, Churchill and Harry Truman's "Good Old Joe" pledged restoration of lands lost to the Japanese by the Chiang Kai-shek Government of China. (After the Japanese surrender made the switch comparatively safe, the USSR repudiated her treaties with Nationalist China, recognized Communist China, became a military ally of Red China, supported Red China's "volunteer aid" to North Korea, Red China's occupation of Tibet and the set up of Communist North Vietnam.)

The Potsdam Conference—Truman, Churchill and "Good Old Joe" Stalin—guaranteed "uniform treatment of the German population throughout Germany; treatment of Germany as an economic unit during occupation" and "full freedom of determination of government" by peoples of the liberated territories. (Germany is divided, Rumania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Albania—Independent governments before World War II—are satellites under single-party control of the Communist Party in each country, and each Communist party a section of the Kremlin's International.)

Then there was the Geneva Conference—Eisenhower, Eden and the Soviet successors of the deceased Stalin.

The declaration of that conference provided for settlements of the German question, disarmament, and a "lasting peace" through meetings of the Foreign Ministers to be held at a later date. (From 1955 to date the Foreign Ministers have fulfilled none of the assignments from the heads of state.)

Joseph Stalin once said:

"A diplomat's words must have no relation to action—otherwise what kind of diplomacy is it? Words are one thing, action another. Good words are a mask of concealment of bad words. Sincere diplomacy is no more possible than dry water or iron wood."

Senate Document 125—"Soviet Political Agreements and Results"—84th Congress, 2nd session—is a staff study of more than 1000 treaties and agreements, bilateral and multi-lateral, signed by the Soviet Union. It contained this excerpt from the forward by Senator James O. Eastland, chairman of the Internal Security subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which made the study:

"You must be a liar, a cheat, and probably a spy before you can represent a Communist nation in International Diplomacy. You must have no more regard for honor when you sign an agreement on behalf of your country, than a forger does when he puts his name on a check."

In the last twenty-five years the U.S.A. and the Soviets have had 3400 meetings. All this talk led to 52 major agreements and the Soviets have broken 50 of them.

Nikita Khrushchev, protege of Stalin, "butcher of the Ukraine," in carrying out Stalin's purges of 1938 and 1939, now "demands" another "Summit meeting" with President Eisenhower?

Ho-hum. It is too dreary and boring a picture to sit through again.

ALLIES— (Spending)

THIS headline appeared in the Paris edition of an American newspaper last October 12:

"Let the United States Go It Alone, Say Most of the Nations in Poll . . . Many Would Prefer Red Occupation to War."

The headline introduced a report of a poll taken in 11 nations, without identifying the directors of the poll. In percentages of the poll favoring the policy of "Letting the U.S. go it alone," and totals of aid granted in the last 12 years by the United States to each country, this tabulation is revealing:

Country	Percent	Aid from the U.S. (non-military)
Austria	89	\$ 1,153,673,000
Australia	35	56,727,000
Belgium	74	829,857,000
Brazil (*)	61	787,418,000
United Kingdom	54	9,151,061,000
France	66	7,102,276,000
Italy	72	3,217,752,000
Germany	63	5,251,097,000
Netherlands	22	1,404,997,000
Norway	74	401,878,000
Sweden	94	111,643,000
		\$29,468,359,000

(*) Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro only.

Question 1—Who took the poll?

Question 2—Who checked its accuracy?

Question 3—Had the United States let Austria, Bel-

gium, Brazil, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Germany and Norway "go it alone" during the last twelve years, how many of them would still be "going" at all?

(Note) The voluminous statistical charts from which the above tabulation was compiled appeared in the Congressional Record of January 14, 1958.



SPUTNIKS— or SPOOFNIKS

THE scaremongers have had their field-day.

Launching of Communist Imperialism's "sputnik" produced spinal shivers from the Pentagon to Patagonia. "Analysts" and "interpreters" propagandized their miasmic fog of fear until it obscured, for a time, the normally sound thinking of the American public.

Now the sunshine of common sense is beginning to dissipate the haze of indecision. These facts stand out:

1. Communist World Imperialism, with "Sputniks," or "Muttniks" or such "Spoofniks" as the planted story of a Soviet launching of a manned orbital satellite, hoped to precipitate a wild spending spree in the scientific research field in the United States.

2. Diversion of American economic strength to increased abnormal "defense" spending, to increased foreign aid spending, represented a means to siphon American capital away from the economic base upon which American strength is built—the industrial capability to convert raw materials into useful fabricated goods.

3. Channeling of American production away from the humanitarian production of "consumer" goods into the "frozen" production of military hardware, certainly would gain time for the backward industrialization of the Communist bloc to infiltrate zones of economic markets the USSR could not breach in equal competition.

The "spend and spend, elect and elect" political theory evolved in 1933. Recognition of Soviet Russia in 1933 opened the gates to Communist ideology which prescribed that same formula as the certain poison to kill capitalism and free enterprise. Political proponents of "spend and spend" policy chose to overlook history's record of the fall of the great Roman Empire through dissipation of the nation's wealth.

The danger is not yet averted that the World Communist Imperialism objective of projecting the United States into a new round of "spend and spend" insanity, may become factual in 1958.

Some Congressional elements want to raise the present \$275 billion debt limit by \$5 billion dollars. The President has been quoted as being "less afraid" of a budget deficit, than of a reduction in military spending or foreign aid. The mere interest on the national debt is now approaching a figure double the entire cost of federal government in the last year of the Hoover Administration.

Locally-minded Congressmen continue insistence on "pork-barrel" spending for "navigation improvements" of back-water creeks and feeder roads, power dam projects, etc.—with a willingness to trade votes for international spending for support of the "pork barrel."

Sober evaluation of what this nation really has in the way of atomic defense, missiles and rockets, and research for the future rather than stockpiling of obsolescence has washed out much of the staining fear that followed the launching of the "Sputnik."

Yet to be evaluated is the public realization that the real strength of a nation lies in the soundness of its economic base.

DO-IT-YOURSELF AMERICANISM

*How ninety-three Montana ranch families provide
their own community life without Government-aid*

By **THELMA HALL QUAST**

MANY things can be done without Federal Aid, and the folks in Deer Lodge Valley, western Montana, are proud of their record in do-it-yourself Americanism. When this community wants something, the residents of the area—old and young—roll up their sleeves and get to work. Before other communities can get the necessary forms prepared for their Federal-aid application, Deer Lodge Valley has its new town hall, recreation center, or volunteer fire department.

That's the way things happen in the sparsely populated Deer Lodge Valley, formed in the heart of the Rocky Mountains by the Continental Divide on the east and the Flint Creek range on the west.

These are sociable people along Race Track Creek, a branch of the Clark Fork branch of the Columbia River. Let one of them have a birthday or wedding anniversary, marry or have a new baby, graduate from college or high school, and everybody for miles around is deep in preparations for a party.

On the more serious side, the men and women in this 14-mile-square rural community two years ago organized their own volunteer fire department, and today the Race Track Valley Fire District owns some of the slickest fire fighting equipment in the country.

Even the teen-agers demonstrate this same desire to do things. Working together as members of the Rocky Mountain Pals 4-H Club, they carry on their individual projects, such as raising cattle, sheep, hogs, hay, oats, rye, wheat and gardens. The young women bake cakes and pies, sew dresses and suits. Every June the club produces a real wild-west rootin' tootin' rodeo, the only independent 4-H rodeo given anywhere in the United States.

Parties, fire department and 4-H club meetings require a good deal of room. Soon the community decided it must have a central meeting hall and recreation center. Thereupon, in the Fall of 1955, the Calico Circle, a vigorous organization of Deer Lodge women, took matters in hand. Mrs. Raymond Johnson, a rancher's wife, was appointed chairman of a committee to search for a site. Soon this committee was organized as the Deer Lodge Valley Community Club. They purchased for \$1,500 an abandoned club building formerly used by the C.M. & St.P. Railroad.

Moved at a cost of \$900 to a more central location, the community hall was now a reality. To meet these costs, twenty-eight women launched a pie bakery in mid-November, gathering their fruits as gifts from nearby orchards, and selling their home-made pies for 75-cents each. By April 1956 they had taken in \$2,100 for their \$2,400 community hall. The 4-H Pals contributed another \$500.

The Pals' dinner, opening up a new source of revenue, was followed within a few days by a golden wedding anniversary dinner for a Deer Lodge couple, and over the next several weeks five big card parties were arranged. These were all money-making affairs. In addition, there were several community parties for which no charge was made.

The hall also is being used for meetings of the

Rocky Mountain Pals, the Race Track Valley Fire Department, the Deer Lodge Valley Community Club and miscellaneous business groups.

The pie-making activities now have been transferred from the Johnson kitchen to the clubhouse. Two to four afternoons a week an assembly line mixes dough, rolls crusts, weighs fillings, fills crusts, tops, crimps, lays mimeographed labels on top, and wraps each pie in cellophane, ready for the oven or freezer.

The finished community house meant downright hard labor, determination which refused to acknowledge the possibility of failure, the kind of enthusiasm that would not recognize illness or weariness; persistence in the face of icy roads in winter and hot days in summer, which sometimes limited the number of workers reporting to a mere handful.

The same spirit dominated these valley people when they decided upon fire protection. The need was brought home clearly one day when a shed at the Johnson ranch caught fire and burned to the ground, while would-be fire fighters, the owners, and neighbors stood by helpless for lack of a well.

"Instead of a shed," somebody said, "that could be one of our homes," a realization that struck terror into their hearts.

How firmly based were their fears was demonstrated not long afterward when the Hendrickson ranch house, occupied on lease by another family, burned to the ground, leaving its occupants nothing except the clothes they had on. A few weeks later a tragic blaze wiped out the Ed Newmans, an aged couple in their 80's. Mr. Newman, a blacksmith for more than fifty years was deprived of his livelihood. Less important economically, but sentimentally heartbreaking, was the destruction of box after box of wedding presents which never had been unpacked, so cherished had they been since their presentation sixty years before.

Valley hearts opened generously in both instances, and provided enough money for the first family—a couple and three or four children—to buy new ward-



Kootenai National Forest, Montana

robes and new furniture. A good portion of this was earned by means of a benefit dance, to which everybody a hundred miles around was invited.

In the case of Mr. and Mrs. Newman, the men built a new house and blacksmith shop, some giving materials, others time and labor. As soon as the heaviest construction had been finished, the women stepped in to aid in shingling the roofs, installing and finishing inside woodwork, painting and papering.

As many as fifty neighbors could be found at a time working on the buildings. There were so many, in fact, that they had the house ready to move into in less than three weeks. Then they took up a collection to buy furniture and furnishings and held a house-warming to which they brought everything else that the old people could possibly use, including generous amounts of food.

But coming to the rescue of burned-out neighbors was not the answer the valley people were seeking. What they wanted was a means of preventing these disastrous fires.

The 28,399 acres involved in the new fire district reach from the south limits of Deer Lodge to the northern boundary of Galen, site of Montana State Tubercular Sanitarium, a distance roughly of eight and a half miles, and from the foot of the Flint Creek Mountains on the west a distance of fourteen miles eastward.

The Race Track Valley Fire District was created July 5, 1954, when the county commissioners approved the new board of trustees.

The initial move was to obtain a truck and fire fighting equipment. Before the close of July, they had found what they wanted, at \$9,700. Two days before Christmas, the bright red machine arrived.

The superintendent of the Galen sanitarium was so eager to have access to its services that he wrote out a check for \$800 to apply on the purchase price, and offered to man and house it in a warm garage on the hospital grounds. The district accepted, and voted to extend its boundaries far enough southward to include the hospital lands.

This system has worked out advantageously. During the first eighteen months of the special fire district, three fires were extinguished: one, a grass fire which was spreading rapidly and threatening to wipe out the ranch adjoining; another, a barn housing stock and farm machinery; and a third, a home at Galen. In every instance the flames were quenched before they had done much damage.

Most fire trucks must be stopped and put in gear before they can pump water. Not this one. It carries an auxiliary motor, which pumps as the truck moves. This is an important feature in a country where grass fires are common. A truck that could not follow a grass fire sweeping across a field would be useless. There is no danger now that a grass fire might get away from the fire equipment.

The truck carries a five-hundred-gallon tank of water which is released under pressure through nozzles, which convert it into fog, far more effective in extinguishing flames than a jet of water. Water goes twice as far when thus converted into fog. Five hundred gallons therefore, is equivalent to a thousand gallons used as water.

An additional feature is a booster capable of drawing new water from wells or ditches.

Now Deer Lodge Valley residents in the Race Track Valley Fire District can go to sleep at night secure in the knowledge that, through their own efforts, they have provided themselves with full protection.

"Definitely outstanding" is the appraisal of experts of the rodeos produced annually by the Rocky Mountain Pals.

The shows are examples of neighborly cooperation among the younger set; year-around faithfulness to their ambition to give the best performances possible; willingness to give the utmost of time, strength, and skill to the necessary planning and training. This is the kind of training that enables the young people to walk with their shoulders back, to look others in the eye. These busy young people simply have no time to get into trouble.

Membership is small, usually hovering just over the dozen mark, as 4-H clubs usually go. Ages range from ten to twenty-one years. Boys generally outnumber girls.

The rodeos are classified into three divisions according to age of the performers.

Besides calf roping and riding and steer riding (Brahmas), they have games on horseback, such as barrel races, stake races, and musical chairs, pony races and clowns. Their stock comes from their own pens or those of their parents or neighbors. Jack Perkins, one of the valley ranchers, has loaned stock every year since the rodeos started in 1948.

Tony Sneeberger, former circus performer and one of the leading rodeo producers in the West, helps with advice, serving as arena director.

Nobody is paid for services or performance.

The young people cleared \$200 on their first rodeo, and by 1954 had \$850 in the bank.

As the rodeo grew, a queen dance was added. For weeks before the show, high school girls sell tickets. The girl who sells the largest number is crowned queen of the dance.

Prizes are awarded, as well, for the best floats and individual entries in the parade which precedes the show.

The Pals give generously to the annual cancer and polio campaigns, and to such personal charities as the Newman house-raising.

The Pals' rodeo is the only independent 4-H rodeo held in the United States.

Anybody who claims that the day of the individual or small group is past, and that nothing of any importance can be achieved for communities without help from the Federal Government, should observe the people of Montana's Deer Lodge Valley at work. At the moment, they are busily engaged in clearing up their indebtedness on their fire district and commu-

(See Do-It-Yourself — page 31)



Pilot Peaks, Montana

CONGRESS STUDIES STATES' RIGHTS

Last year's decisions of the Supreme Court swept away several of America's stoutest defenses against Communist subversion and treason. Only Congress can repair the damage

By LOUIS C. WYMAN

Attorney General of New Hampshire

IT WAS my privilege to argue for more than two-thirds of the States before the United States Supreme Court in the *Steve Nelson* [Communist] case, and to appear and argue as a party and counsel in the case of *Sweezy v. New Hampshire*.

While I disagree quite vigorously with a considerable number of decisions of the United States Supreme Court, my disagreement and criticism is confined to the decisions, and is addressed neither to the institution of the Supreme Court, nor to the personalities, integrity or good faith of any Justice of the Court.

It is a lawyer's duty to seek appropriate remedial legislation whenever he sincerely believes that decisions from any court are detrimental to the best interests of national and state security. I believe these decisions are detrimental, and I believe further that, in most respects, they can be remedied by careful legislation on the part of Congress.

A number of decisions beyond those immediately under consideration have consistently lessened the authority, sovereignty and in some respects even the dignity of the separate States. The emphasis and trend has been upon a growth in Federal authority and dominance at the expense of States' rights. In the fields of tidelands, labor, highways, water rights, taxation, natural resources, public education, criminal procedure, treason and subversion, this trend has been well known.

The cumulative effect has been to create an imbalance in the relations between the States and the Federal Government. Much of this imbalance can be corrected by legislation. In fact it seems more probable than not that if this situation is going to be corrected, the correction must come from Congress, since it is now clear that it is not forthcoming from judicial interpretation.

To remedy undesirable gaps in the internal security program of the States and the Federal Government, the solution should be approached by separate bills, on some of which there can be little real dispute.

In the first order of priority is legislation to restore to the States the right to enact their own criminal sedition laws.

This legislation is presently pending in the Senate in the form of S. 654, which has multiple sponsorship and provides simply by amendment to the Smith Act and by general terms, that unless Congress specifically otherwise directs, the statutes of any State prescribing criminal penalties for acts, attempts or conspiracies to commit sedition against the State or the United States or to overthrow the government of the State or the United States, shall be enforceable.

In the case of *Pennsylvania v. Nelson*, (350 U.S. 497), it was held that Congress impliedly intended to supersede State sedition laws by enactment of the Smith Act in 1941, its recodification in 1948, and by certain other federal legislation enacted in 1950 and 1954, although nowhere did Congress expressly supersede such State laws.

In its brief filed with the Supreme Court in the *Steve Nelson Case*, as well as in oral argument, the Justice Department affirmed that far from creating confusion or conflict, concurrent State legislation in this field was of help to the Federal Government, and that there was, and for more than a decade had been, continuous cooperation between the States and the Federal Government.

Such cooperation has been manifest in New Hampshire in our State investigation of subversive activities, as well as in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and in many other States.

There was no need to suspend the enforceability of such State laws to resolve the Steve Nelson case.

I am sure no enlightened State official would indulge in a race to the courthouse door seeking to prosecute ahead of the Federal authorities in cases with ramifications reaching across State lines if that prosecution would be effectively handled by Federal authorities in a given case.

Beyond the naked holding of supersession of State laws by implication—a judicial doctrine of dubious validity at best—this decision raises problems of vital concern to every State Government in that it presupposes that Congress could validly take from the States the power to defend themselves.



Louis C. Wyman

It is difficult if not impossible to see how there could be any overthrow of the Federal Government without mortal danger to each State government.

All subversive activity—other than in the District of Columbia, in territories or in certain areas of limited exclusive Federal jurisdiction—must take place *within the jurisdiction of a State*.

To say if there are Communists in the State of New Hampshire, or in any other State, working and conspiring toward the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence at some future time, that if Federal authorities do not see fit to act the State cannot, seems to me to deny any force and effect to the Tenth Amendment.

There is nothing that Communists fear more than that of a program of effective cooperation between State investigation committee having the subpoena power in liaison with the Federal Committees, both working cooperatively with the F.B.I. and with the Department of Justice.

Such cooperation can effectively break the back of the Communist conspiracy in this country—particularly in light of the immunity power upheld in *Ullman v. United States*.

I was concerned at the time of the decision in *Pennsylvania v. Nelson* that its language left cloudy the question of whether laws proscribing sedition or subversion directed against a State government were also superseded. For this and other reasons, rehearing was sought and eventually denied.

That this problem continues unresolved is evident from that portion of Mr. Justice Clark's dissent in *Sweezy v. New Hampshire* where he said in part:

The short of it is that the court blocks New Hampshire's efforts to enforce its law. I had thought that in *Pennsylvania v. Nelson*, 350 U.S. 497 (1956) we had left open for legitimate state control any subversive activity levelled against the interest of the state. . . . I thought we had left open a wide field for state action, but implicit in the opinions today is a contrary conclusion. They destroy the fact-finding power of the state in this field and I dissent from this wide sweep of their coverage.

Nobody is better qualified nor more directly responsible for preserving the form and substance of the Tenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution than the elected representatives of the States in the House of Representatives and in the United States Senate.

When the delegates to the original constitutional convention drafted the Federal Constitution they were very careful to reserve to the States and to the people *all powers not expressly delegated to the Federal Government*.

The manner in which the Tenth Amendment has been interpreted as inapplicable in recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court is compelling indication that Congress itself must act to protect the States against a process of continued encroachment of Federal power and authority which slowly but surely relegates State Governors to the status of provincial magistrates. *Pennsylvania v. Nelson* is beyond doubt the most glaring example of disregard of the Tenth Amendment in all of the Supreme Court decisions.

New legislation along the lines of S. 654 is needed, warranted, justified and valuable to restore the right to the States to protect themselves against subversive



Steve Nelson, Nee Steve Nesarosh; Aliases, Joe Fleishinger, Louis Evans and "Hugo," Communist Party Head in Western Pennsylvania, Member National Committee of Communist Party and Former Commissar of Red Troops In Spanish Revolution. Seen Leaving Supreme Court In Washington, D. C.

activities. The National Association of Attorneys General supports this measure.

In *Watkins v. United States*, the High Court held that a witness in a Congressional fact-finding investigation is entitled to be advised of the pertinency and relevancy of the questions put to him in light of the Committee's charter.

The Supreme Court found the phrase "Un-American activity" to be nebulous and indefinite, and declined to require the witness to identify earlier Communist associates, concluding that questions directed to this proposition were not pertinent on their face to an investigation of un-American activities.

To me, Communism is un-American and I would suppose that any Communist affiliation, association, membership, or activity whenever transpired, would be relevant to a directive to investigate and report on un-American activities.

The public record of Communist activity within and without the United States since 1917 establishes beyond reasonable doubt the absolute enmity of international Communism for all things American.

However, the High Court has spoken and its interpretation and requirements are the law of the land, in this case, until Congress speaks otherwise.

Congress can easily meet the requirement of the Watkins decision merely by amending the charter of the House Committee on Un-American Activities to so define "un-American activities" as to specifically include membership in the Communist Party, or activities for, in behalf of, or in association with present or former Communists or persons known to be such or observed to act or speak as such.

While it is apparent that neither Congress nor a State Legislature can effectively outline in advance of Committee interrogation the specific questions to be asked of each witness, it can so broadly yet specifically define the Committee's duty and scope of authority as to make the requirement of pertinency merely the ministerial act of furnishing the witness a copy of the resolution creating the Committee.

(See CONGRESS — page 31)

THE SAD LINCOLN Vinnie REAM KNEW

How a sixteen-year-old girl from the deep prairies of Wisconsin and Missouri won world fame for her Lincoln sculpture in marble

By ANN ZIMMERMAN

LATE in the summer of 1864, with the war crisis at full tide, Senator James Rollins of Missouri called on President Lincoln with a strange request. He sought permission for his sixteen-year old protege, Miss Vinnie Ream, to make sketches for a full-length marble statue of the Great Emancipator.

His huge feet extended, President Lincoln slouched deep in his desk chair in the White House, a grim-visaged man brooding over the ever-mounting tragedy of the Civil War. Lined in his features were Grant's operations against Richmond, bitter war reprisals; cries of women, moans of pain and despair from prisons, hospitals and battlefields. His giant frame sagged with all the grief of a divided nation.

It was in such a mood of bleak depression that Senator Rollins found Mr. Lincoln when he called to ask that Vinnie Ream be given the benefit of personal sittings for the heroic statue which today stands in the rotunda of the U. S. Capitol.

Mr. Lincoln, burdened beyond endurance by callers seeking favors, listened to the Senator's request in stony silence. His friend, he felt, was making an unreasonable demand upon his time. Wearily he dismissed the idea, asking "Why should anyone want to picture so homely a man?"

"The girl is young, talented and ambitious. She will be disappointed if you refuse to sit for her," Senator Rollins pressed.

Mr. Lincoln regarded him coldly.

"She is poor," the Senator added quietly.

Mr. Lincoln straightened up, his eyes lighting with kindly interest.

"She is poor, you say? Well, that is nothing against her. I will sit for the model."

Thus, while official dignitaries leashed their tempers in the anteroom, Mr. Lincoln wandered around in his office, while the 90-pound girl with dark eyes and an oval face framed in curling hair, sat demurely in a corner sketching her model.

Half an hour daily for more than five months she had the opportunity to study the man. The dominant impressions of a strong man, a good man, tender and true, a man of imperfections and contradictions with shifting moods, gave her insight to draw his character with broad strokes. Later these sittings enabled her to carve into marble the unfathomable sorrow that was ever with him, but against which he constantly struggled.

The President used this daily half-hour for relaxation, giving instructions that no one be admitted during his sitting. Only twice was the order ignored. The first breach was when a middle-aged woman whose son had been accused of treason wanted a pass to see her boy. Only the signature of the President could gain her admittance to the prison. Mr. Lincoln listened graciously to the woman's plea and wrote a pass for her. The second occasion was when a very pretty girl blushed profusely when she falteringly

approached the President for the interview. Mr. Lincoln, anticipating the request, said that he knew she wanted to see her sweetheart and granted the request before she could utter it.

Although for the most part Mr. Lincoln sat sad and silent during the Ream sketchings, he found a heart-warming companionship with Vinnie, who, even when full grown was no larger than a twelve-year-old girl. When he did talk it was about the greatest personal sorrow in a life of grief and pain—the death of his little son.

Often he told Vinnie that she reminded him of Willie, and as often wept.

He never told her a funny story.

Long before she had been commissioned to sculpture the President, Vinnie had watched the awkward man in the gangling clothes "footing it" around the National Capital. To her there came a persistent desire to model the man in marble. As a first step she modeled from memory an excellent bust of the President.

On April 14, 1865 the assassination of the President rocked the world. Vinnie was numbed by the crime. Her work lagged. But it gave her some consolation to have her Lincoln bust exhibited in a black-draped window along Pennsylvania Avenue, where crowds stood in line for blocks to view it.

Although the White House office sketching had been completed before the assassination, Vinnie had not yet made the clay model of the President. Now, remembering the bitter opposition that had arisen over giving her the commission, she redoubled her efforts to execute a living likeness of the great man she revered.

About a year before the President's death, Congress,



Teen-age Vinnie Ream

deciding to have a statue made of Mr. Lincoln, had invited able American sculptors to submit clay models to compete for the commission. A number of artists entered the contest. Among them, sixteen-year-old Vinnie Ream.

The contest was conducted with sealed envelopes. Until they were opened, no one knew to whom would go the honor of transmitting to posterity the figure of the Great Emancipator.

When the day came for the announcement, Senator Sherman ushered pale, wide-eyed Vinnie Ream into the Congressional visitors' gallery. A salvo of applause greeted them.

Vinnie turned to her escort, "See how glad they are to see you, Senator!"

Taking the girl by the hand, he led her to the railing, "No, little Vinnie. The ovation is for you. You have won the Lincoln award!"

Thunderous and bitter opposition echoed throughout the country for granting the commission to an obscure, inexperienced teen-age girl. In Congress, Senator Sumner of Massachusetts blasted his fellow solons vituperatively. Another Senator blasted Senator Sumner for his lack of appreciation for the fine arts. Such a ruckus agitated Congress that the public began asking questions about the young girl who could disrupt the august body to the point almost of fist fights. All this only spurred Vinnie's determination to justify the award.

A studio in the Capitol Building was provided for Vinnie while she worked on the clay model of the President. Seated near a large fireplace, she graciously served light refreshments to the elite and the notables who came to call, and to offer suggestions for the model. Intrigue and lobbying often went on in the studio. Unencumbered by any pattern of behavior except her own convictions of right and wrong, Vinnie soon became entangled in the controversy. One vote was needed to impeach President Johnson, and Vinnie was accused of lobbying to swing the vote against impeachment. Soon, she was threatened with eviction from the Capitol, but influential friends intervened, and she was permitted to finish her model.

Thus it was with deep reverence that she approached the task of taking careful measurements of Lincoln's figure from the bloodstained garments he wore the night of his assassination. For Vinnie, the measurements had to be exact, and the finished model was an extraordinary achievement that paid the artist well for the laborious molding of the entire anatomy before casting the drapery upon it.

The likeness of Mr. Lincoln was reproduced with such fidelity that many who had known him intimately agreed that it was the best likeness ever made of the President. An elderly White House retainer upon looking at the figure said, "It is the real Mr. Lincoln returned to us."

Members of Congress and art critics who judged the finished plaster model agreed upon the merits of the statue as an extraordinary work of art.

On January 30, 1869, Congress appropriated \$5,000 to pay the first installment due Vinnie under the contract, the remaining \$5,000 to be paid upon completion of the marble statue.

Accompanied by her parents, Vinnie took the \$5,000 and went abroad for further study before the final cutting of the statue. In Paris she had training under Bonnat and Majoli. While in Paris she sculptured several important works of art, including *Spirit of the Carnival*, *Miriam*, *The West*, and *Sappho, Muse of Poetry*. All are famous for both originality of design and art of execution.



Ream Statue of Lincoln, Rotunda U. S. Capitol Building, Modeled From Life By Vinnie Ream. First Commission Given Any Woman Sculptor By U. S. Government

Everywhere she went, the celebrated American girl won the friendship of famous artisans for her recognized genius and charm. Gustav Dore was here friend. In Rome, Liszt played for her. The great Danish critic, George Brandes, devoted a whole chapter in his *Reminiscences* to the girl he hid away in his memory.

Vinnie, when she was ready to start the actual sculpturing of the Lincoln statue, went into the famous Italian quarries to select a block of flawless Carrara marble. While there, in some way not definitely known, marble slivers penetrated her feet. Although not a cripple, her feet were never normal again.

The public unveiling of the Lincoln statue took place on January 25, 1871, in the rotunda of the U. S. Capitol. The ceremonies were attended by President Grant, the Vice President, The Cabinet, members of the Supreme Court, and of Congress. As the silken flag dropped from the figure, the moment of silent admiration and awe was broken by thunderous applause to greet the artist. Before this distinguished gathering, the daughter of the Western Prairies stood with glad tears in her eyes to acknowledge the final acceptance of her great work of art.

Vinnie Ream's career as a sculptor, painter, composer and writer is all the more remarkable considering that her parents, Robert Lee Ream and Lavinia McDonald Ream, had no artistic talents, and knew of none in their ancestry.

Vinnie was born on September 25, 1847 in the frontier town of Madison, later to become the capital of Wisconsin. When she was a small child the family moved to Columbia, Missouri. There she attended Christian College. She was the youngest pupil on the campus, and her talents and industry strongly attracted the attention of Major James Rollins.

In time, the Ream family moved to Washington, D. C. There the newly elected Senator Rollins became increasingly aware of Vinnie's versatility in the arts and adopted her as his protege.

Vinnie was a doll-like child. Desiring to have a
(See Vinnie Ream — page 32)

VIRGINIA RESTORES FAMOUS CHURCH

Historic St. Luke's Church, near Smithfield, Va., one of the oldest in America, is now a national shrine

By RAYMOND SCHUESSLER

ALL but hidden from the sight of motorists near Smithfield, Virginia, stands a tiny brick church which is being hailed today as one of the most important historical buildings in North America.

This is Historic St. Luke's, affectionately known as the Old Brick Church, which has recently been designated by President Eisenhower as a national shrine. It has gained its place in history because it is one of the oldest standing churches in the nation. In addition, it is the earliest example of Gothic architecture in the country.

When the early settlers raised its brick-buttressed walls, way back in 1632, neighboring Jamestown was a mere 25 years old. The builders were members of the hardy band that survived starvation, pestilence and an Indian massacre after landing in Virginia. The first worshippers of this famous little church included the men who gained spiritual inspiration and guidance that enabled them to lay down the basic concepts of our free form of government.

More than three-hundred years have passed since St. Luke's was built. During that interval, all the old original buildings at Jamestown have crumbled to dust. St. Luke's alone is the proud reminder of the earliest colonial days of Virginia.

It has taken several near-miracles to save St. Luke's over the years. During the Revolution it was somehow spared from destruction by British troops, and for forty years after the Revolution it was virtually abandoned when the Church of Virginia itself was dissolved.

But the darkest hour in the long history of St. Luke's came in 1887, when a violent storm unroofed the building. Saved this time by a local minister, St. Luke's gradually fell into disrepair again, and in 1953 narrowly escaped becoming a mass of crumbling brick.

It is sheer good fortune that a group of Americans became deeply concerned about losing this valuable landmark. They sparked a drive which brought contributions, large and small, from thousands of citizens, from every walk of life and every religious sect—even school children from a Western Indian Reservation—enough to restore St. Luke's completely.

Distinguished architects, historians, and highly skilled artisans have worked painstakingly for the past three years to recreate this church exactly as it was in the 1630's. Every missing hand-molded brick, wooden peg, and rustic timber truss has been replaced. Inside and out, Old St. Luke's now stands as one of the most perfectly restored buildings in the country.

As part of the Jamestown Festival last year, St. Luke's was rededicated, its doors thrown open to all Americans for all generations to come.

Not only do visitors to St. Luke's experience the deep feeling of actually being transported back to the days of America's very beginnings, but they can see price-

less treasures that were part of churches of the day.

Inside St. Luke's one can see such sights as a perfectly reproduced Gothic tie-beam roof structure, a rare rood-screen of turned wood in front of the chancel, and a window given in memory of Pocohontas.

Seventeenth century furnishings include an extremely rare white walnut communion table; strikingly beautiful silver flagons and communion plate. The pulpit is triple-decked, which provided for a clerk, reader and minister.

From the outside St. Luke's blends graciously with its parklike setting in the midst of tall walnut and oak trees. Its stepped gables, wall buttresses and Gothic windows are architectural treasures of our early days, and strongly emphasize our close ties to Europe's great traditions.

Unquestionably St. Luke's is one of the most precious buildings in America, and generations to come will find increasing importance in this moment to the founders of our rich Virginia heritage.

There are many old and historical churches in the State of Virginia, though none more famed than St. Luke's, but each of which are esteemed for their places in various aspects of our country's history. Among these are Pohick Church, where George Washington attentively listened to Parson Weems; Old Presbyterian Church, where the tomb of the Unknown Soldier of the Revolutionary war is buried, and Christ Episcopal Church, also in Alexandria, attended by Washington and Lee; St. John's Church, Richmond, Virginia, the scene of Patrick Henry's famous "Liberty and Death" speech and scores of others, each of which are in fact national shrines, though not by official edict.



St. Luke's, America's Oldest Church With Walls Still Standing, Smithfield, Virginia. Oldest Original Gothic Building In The U.S.A.

STATES' RIGHTS

By DUDLEY E. EVANS

UNTIL repealed by amendment or other process, the Constitution of the United States provides: Section 4, Article IV: The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of Government . . .

Article 10 (of the "Bill of Rights"—the first ten amendments): The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Generally accepted examples of State powers (called reserved powers) include establishment and maintenance of the school system; regulation of labor, industry and business within each state; making of laws on all subjects not prohibited to the States by the national Constitution, and not specifically delegated to the national Government.

Federal paternalism in education—"the power of the purse is the power to rule"—sends billions of Federal money, from taxes collected nationally from all the people, to support schools in individual states. Such programs are not included in national powers as defined by the Constitution. Yet in 1956 \$33,180,364 in Federal grants went to various states to support *vocational* education alone.

Sedition laws in a majority of the States have resulted in conviction of many individuals accused of plotting to overthrow the government of the United States—and of the individual states—by force and violence. Recent Supreme Court decisions have freed individuals convicted under State subversion laws and overridden the state convictions, even in cases where the acts upon which convictions had been returned in the State courts, had been committed solely within the boundaries of the state.

U. S. GENIUS — (Continued from page 2)

now has 7-million chronic alcoholics, the care of whom greatly adds to our tax burden for new jails, asylums, and hospitals.

Upton Sinclair, the well-known novelist, who ran for Governor of California on the Democrat ticket in 1934, has published a daringly candid book entitled *Cup of Fury*, in which he gives the names of some 40 famous American writers of the Twentieth Century who were addicted to alcohol. Eleven of them committed suicide. Others underwent mental deterioration, and met with premature death, as victims of alcoholism.

Senator Robert Kerr, who teaches a Baptist Sunday School class when he is at home in Oklahoma City, has protested that far too much government business—much of it monkey business—is carried on at the notorious Capital cocktail parties. A famous reporter has said that we now have three parties in Washington, D. C.: the Democrat Party, the Republican Party, and the cocktail party. The latter sometimes overshadows the other two.

From ancient Rome to modern France, the decline of nations has been accelerated by the excessive use of intoxicants. It must be remembered that Marshall Petain attributed the French collapse before the Nazis to his people's over-use and abuse of liquor.

All patriots who love our country and our youth

Legislatures of 18 states have passed "right to work laws" which limit the power of labor unions to require membership in a union to ban employment to non-union members in employment with firms maintaining a contract agreement with a union. The provisions of Section 4, Article IV, does not prohibit state governments from enacting legislation to regulate labor within the boundaries of a state.

Currently the Congress is examining the degree to which state rights have been neutralized by decisions of the Judicial branch of Government.

President Eisenhower has called upon the states "to assume their obligations" in meeting their expenses for programs under their state constitutions and legislative enactments without federal aid.

The state of New Hampshire, through its attorney general, has urged legislation at national level to restore state power to proscribe sedition and subversion, others are calling for measures to guarantee the right of States to guide their schools.

Representative Walter Rogers, Democrat, of Texas has announced his determination to introduce a Constitutional amendment giving the Congress the same power to override a Supreme Court that the Congress has in overriding a Presidential veto—passage by a two-thirds vote in both Houses.

The national Constitution guarantee of a republican form of Government to each state calls for reference by all members of Congress to the ominous and perhaps prophetic statement of Benjamin Franklin, after adoption of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. He said:

"The Government we have given you is a republican form of Government—if you can keep it."

must believe in every resource of religion and education being directed to return our people to the path of sobriety.

The curbing of alcoholism, the return to fundamentals in American education, the stirring of patriotic dedication among our scientists and all classes of our people, the fostering of teamwork among all branches of the military services—these are some of the things that will contribute most to a new scientific supremacy for America.

The mere spending of more billions of dollars is not the answer. Indeed, it might well prove to be a hindrance rather than a help in achieving the desired goal.

PERSONAL — (Continued from page 6)

improvement. What I do say is that if we would supplant the opinions and policy of our fathers in any case, we should do so upon evidence so conclusive and argument so clear, that even their great authority, fairly considered and weighed, cannot stand."

As the scenes of Lincoln's life still inspire us daily in the city of Washington, so do the bright beacons of his robust patriotism and Christian morality still guide all America—all free men everywhere.

TENDERFOOT TRAIL IN THE GOLD RUSH

How the California Gold Rush brought a new word into the language, from a Nevada oasis in the Forty-Mile Desert

By LOUISE CHENEY

POP HAVER packed up for the Glory Trail to California in 1850—just one year after the fabulous gold strike. But when he hit a lush green oasis in the middle of the fearsome Forty-Mile Desert, in Nevada, with tenderfooted oxen, he abandoned his quest for gold in favor of an entirely new occupation. He established the first tenderfoot station in American history—and gave a new word to the English language—*tenderfoot*.

Long before the jumbled green patchwork of tules and swamp grass around the great "Hot Springs" came into view, Pop Haver knew that he was near life-saving water. The knowledge came to him when his stumbling, thirst-crazed oxen, with a mighty bellow, lunged forward desperately as the precious scent smote their burning nostrils. Pop tightened the reins as his big prairie schooner picked up speed and swayed perilously with screeching wheels over the quiet, yielding carpet of desert sand and alkali.

The first half of the journey over the hot arid strip had been far from pleasant for Pop and his companions. The sun, a brassy medallion, violent in its intensity, had blistered their bodies and parched their throats. Swirling dust, ever the slip stream behind their wagons, had choked them, and the nauseous odor of decaying animals which had succumbed in the desert sickened them.

A year before, in 1849, when the news of the great gold strike in California had echoed throughout the land, a teeming, eager mass of humanity, intent on reaching the El Dorado of the Pacific at any cost, had swept westward like a prairie fire.

For the most part, those traveling overland via ox-team had crossed the Forty-Mile Desert, a stretch from present-day Lovelock, Nevada, to Leeteville and the Carson River, or to Fernley and the Truckee, a journey of two rough days and nights. And now in 1850, Pop Haver, the gold fever burning within him, was heading down this historic "Glory Trail."

On reaching the hot springs, over which hung a mammoth steam plume stirring gently like a truant cloud, Pop made camp, carefully watering his stock from the barrels and ditches of cool water thoughtfully left by preceding wagon trains. Then he discovered that his beasts were so fagged and starved that it would be wise to let them rest and feed for a few days on the greenery around the springs.

The animals recuperated quickly and were soon ready to resume the trail. But as Pop made ready to continue over the mountains to California, another wagon train of gold seekers arrived.

Noting Pop's rested teams, the drivers began to bargain frantically with Haver.

"We'll give you all our oxen, five of these wagons and the spare goods if you'll just let us have them rested oxen," one man wheedled, "come on, Pop, we want to get to California 'fore the gold's all dug out."

Since the outfit had more than three times as many animals in harness, Pop decided that he couldn't turn down that sort of a deal.

"It's a trade," he told the prospectors.

Each week that Pop remained at the springs over the next month he made similar deals with other wagon trains. So good was business that he remained at the springs throughout the winter.

By the spring of 1851, Pop had so many animals and wagons that he decided that gold, like happiness, was where a fellow found it, and concluded that his own personal Golconda lay not beyond the Sierra in the California diggings but right where he was.

And so Pop's camp became an institution along the trail, and was soon known as the Tenderfoot Station; for it was here that sore footed animals were traded for trail-ready teams, so that the gold hungry immigrants could push on poste haste to the land of opportunity, California!

If present-day vernacular had been in vogue at that time, Pop Haver almost certainly would have been called the first tenderfoot.

As each new wagon train lumbered out of the dust Pop and his helpers would speculate aloud, "Wonder how many tenderfeet in that rig?"

Gradually the word broadened from constant usage to include not only raw-footed animals, but also newcomers to the western frontier, thus becoming a synonym for greenhorn.

The term enjoys as wide popularity today as it did on the desert over a century ago. Dictionaries note, along with its definition, that its origin is of western America.

It is highly probable that it was spawned at the "Hot Springs" on the Forty-Mile Desert. From Pop Haver's first Tenderfoot Station, the word was dragged up and down the hardship trail by the overland pioneers for decades, until it became a part of the language of robust, sure-footed America.



Westward Ho! As Gold Was Discovered

WHAT ARE REUTHER'S AMBITIONS?

He Has Not Said So, But Some Of His Most Influential New Deal Friends Have Indicated, That Reuther Is Their Candidate

By CARL D. FULLER

DICTATORS develop from a growing appetite for more power after a taste of it.

The appetite clouds sound judgement and limits objectivity to schemes to attain ever increasing power, and the pattern of attainment never varies.

Initially there must be a United Front, a consolidation of dissidence. Next in passing of progress is centralization of Front power in a single element. The dictator is supreme when he is unchallenged in the single element of control.

Characteristics of a dictator also follow pattern. He must be physically strong, mentally keen but shrewd, demagogic, ruthless in operational action, but capable of tactical flexibility to meet changes in opportunity.

Consider Walter Reuther, past, present and future, against these specifications.

His political objectives were fixed when he slipped into the orientation of the Student League for Industrial Democracy, a campus training organization for the parent League for Industrial Democracy (formerly the Inter-collegiate Socialist Society), identified as Socialist from the turn of the century onward. A two year bicycle tour of Russia, including six weeks as a worker in a Soviet plant, made him fully aware of the particular brand of Socialism known as Communism.

The taste of power was sweet to the Reuther palate when he ousted R. J. Thomas to become head of the now powerful United Auto Workers Union. He tested the effectiveness of the sit-down strike, mass picketing, and the use of brute force to gain his objectives.

The appetite for power no doubt became an obsession when the death of Philip Murray opened the path to the Presidency of the CIO. The Socialist tenet of "production for use, not for profit" has long been the slogan of the League For Industrial Democracy motive. It was his philosophy as head of the socialist Student Society when he took his chapter into the Briggs picket lines, his introduction into the labor union ranks.

The old I.W.W. slogan of "One Big Union"—the United Front of Labor—probably brought the vision of the merger of American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations long before it took place in 1955. It was Sidney Hillman's plan as far back as 1922. Reuther worked for it, ceaselessly and tirelessly, after 1948. When that merger was accomplished the joint recorded membership was 9,469,744 AFL and 4,282,744 CIO payers of dues. The combined total of 13,752,179 was, however, only 21.5% of the national work force of 64,000,000 men and women.

Next phase in the plan would naturally call for weakening the AFL margin of power. The AFL Teamsters (1,229,798 as of the merger date) was the only numerical rival of Reuther's UAW.

Centralization of power, under the merger lay in the 29-member Executive Council, which named the committees to carry out Executive Council mandates. A key committee was that on "Ethical Practices," a

five man grouping to serve as a "grand jury" to hear charges of misconduct against other Unions. Three of the five were AFL members, two CIO members, but all five were from unions with long standing jurisdictional feuds with the AFL Teamsters.

"Ethical Practices Committee" hearings recommended suspension of the Teamsters—and the Executive Council concurred. Similar "Ethical Practices Committee" hearings recommended suspension of the Bakers (136,352 members); the Laundry Workers (72,237 members); and the AFL Textile Workers (47,730). The Executive Council sustained the "Ethical Practices Committee" recommendations.

When the 1957 AFL-CIO convention expelled the four unions, 1,487,117 AFL members were amputated from the AFL craft union major fraction of the merged organizations. CIO percentage of total membership thereby increased from 32 percent at the merger date to 35 percent after that 1957 convention.

Reuther, as a member at policy making level of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, the purely political leftwing Americans for Democratic Action, the socialistic Religion and Labor Foundation and as an original campus chapter founder and President of the Student League for Industrial Democracy, had been associated with James B. Carey, his secretary-treasurer in the Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO; with David Dubinsky of the AFL Ladies Garment Workers Union; with George Harrison of the AFL Railway Clerks; with President Al Hayes of the AFL Machinists—three of them members of the "Ethical Practices Committee."

Labor observers believe that Reuther's next program is to succeed George Meany as President of the AFL-CIO and place Carey in the Secretary-Treasurer position now held by William F. Schnitzler, originally of the now expelled Bakers' union.

Beyond that—fruition of the United Front tactic—is for the present the infiltration of the two major parties and finally a Labor Party.

Reuther proponents talk of a future "President Reuther"—president, not only of the AFL-CIO, but President of the United States of America.

Reuther's answer to such suggestions is a smile as enigmatic as that of the Mona Lisa, or as smug as that of a cat just out of the cream bottle.

Perhaps his real friends should tell him of that unconfirmed report that Mona Lisa's smile was really due to a badly fitted set of false teeth.

Correction

NOTE: The very interesting article, Hoofprints In American History, appearing in our January, 1958 issue, was by William Waller Edwards, Colonel, Cavalry, U.S.A., Retired. The article was credited to William Waller, the surname was dropped in error. (EDITOR.)

ENEMY — (Continued from page 10)

the Jencks case ruling with respect to production of relevant reports made by government witnesses, applies to hearings before government boards. The decision particularly applied to the Subversive Activities Control Board and its ruling that the Communist party is "a Communist action organization." Twice in seven years of hearings the Subversive Activities Control Board has declared the Communist party a subversive organization, and as such should be compelled to register with the Department of Justice, produce its financial records and register the names of its members.

Communist Party Saved Third Time

What the latest decision means is that the listing of the Communist party as a subversive organization goes back to the Subversive Activities Control Board. If the Board wishes to use certain testimony of Mary Markward, F.B.I. undercover agent, it must make available to attorneys for the Communist party certain secret reports made by her to the F.B.I.

The Jencks decision which upset a series of other lower court convictions held that reports made by a government court witness on the subject of his testimony must be given to the defense to give it a chance to attempt to impeach his or her testimony.

Specifically, the court held in the Subversive Activities Control Board case that if Mrs. Markward's testimony is to remain in the record, the government must produce the secret reports reportedly made by Mrs. Markward that Phillip Frankfeld, former District of Maryland Communist party head, said, that in event of war, American members of the party would not fight Russia; a report by Mrs. Markward on Annie Lee Moss, a Pentagon employee later cleared of Communist charges, and a record of money paid Mrs. Markward for her undercover work.

In taking the Communist party case up for the third time, the Subversive Activities Control Board may expunge Mrs. Markward's testimony entirely rather than reveal her secret statements. It could then make a finding without consideration of the Markward testimony.

High Court Rulings Fix Lower Court Decisions

Eleven more Communists skidded joyfully away from the clutches of justice when a U. S. Court of Appeals in San Francisco turned them loose following their conviction of Smith Act conspiracy violations. The eleven had been convicted in district courts on charges of memberships in the Communist party and scheming to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the government. Seven of those turned loose by the court were Hawaiian Reds and four from Seattle. They had been sentenced to serve one to five years in prison and pay fines of \$1000 to \$5000 each.

U. S. Judge Richard H. Chambers, who wrote the decision of the Appeals Court, said last June's Supreme Court decision "leaves the Smith Act, as to any further prosecutions under it, a virtual shambles."

The group from Hawaii whose convictions were reversed were known as the "Hawaii Seven," and they were: Jack W. Hall, Hawaii director of Harry Bridges' International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union; Charles K. Fujimoto, former Hawaii Communist party chairman; Fujimoto's wife Eileen; John E. Reinecke, former party treasurer; Dwight J. Freeman, former party organizer; Koji Ariyoshi, editor of the weekly Honolulu Record, and Jack B. Kimoto also former party chairman.



San Francisco's A. L. Wirin, Left-Winger and Attorney For California Seditionists, Seeks Defense Evidence In Red China

The Seattle defendants freed were Henry P. Huff, who was Washington state chairman of the party; John H. Daschbach, who headed the Washington State Civil Rights Congress; Paul Bowen, Communist party Negro leader, and Terry Pettus, northwest editor of Communist organ, *The People's World*.

Secondary Reds Sure of High Court Rescue

Two in the higher echelon of the Communist party conspiracy presently serving prison terms are seeking a re-hearing in the U. S. Supreme Court. They are Henry Winston and Gilbert Green who were sentenced along with nine other Communists to five years in prison. They failed to surrender following their conviction in 1951, and did not surrender until 1956. Each received an additional three years sentence for contempt.

This pair is seeking a re-hearing of their case in the U. S. Supreme Court and their plea is based on the more recent Supreme Court decision in Smith Act trials.

An "amnesty petition" was to have been sent to President Eisenhower urging release of the pair.

LINCOLN SAID:

"I will say, then, that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races; that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people, and I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality, and inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I, as much as any other man, am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race."

—Pages 145-146, Vol. 3, "Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln." Roy P. Basler, Rutgers Univ. Press, 1953.

This was revealed at Communist headquarters by a party spokesman who said the petition was sponsored by Rev. Dr. Renhold Niebuhr of Union Theological Seminary. Dr. Niebuhr admitted he and Norman Thomas, the Socialist leader, agreed to sponsor a petition provided "a substantial number of strict anti-Communists" could be found to sign with them. Dr. Niebuhr said the petition was not sent because there were not a sufficient number of suitable names.

Lower Court Apologizes For Adverse Action

As for the Jencks case itself, a Federal District Judge in El Paso, Texas, dismissed the government action against Clinton E. Jencks, former union official, who had been convicted of filing a false non-Communist affidavit with the National Labor Relations Board. In granting the request of the Justice Department to drop action against Jencks, Judge R. E. Thomason declared: "This court thought he was guilty then and thinks he is guilty now." Appealing his conviction to the U. S. Supreme Court, attorneys for Jencks argued that certain F.B.I. reports on witnesses who appeared at the trial should have been made available to the defense for use in cross examination. Jencks was at one time president of Local 890 of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers in New Mexico.

One of the several witnesses against Jencks was the turnabout key witness, Harvey Matuso, who was later convicted of perjury. Judge Thomason said, "In these dangerous days men like Jencks and Matuso who have no respect for our law and courts and who will tear down and destroy our system of free government should not be permitted to run at large if the evidence is sufficient for conviction."

Murdering Reds Go Free Due To High Court

Lolita Lebron, a ringleader of the band of Puerto Rican Nationalists who invaded and shot up the United States Congress in 1954, has been transferred from a mental hospital in Washington, D. C., to the federal penitentiary for women at Alderson, W. Va. Nationalists in Puerto Rico espouse the overthrow of the insular government and its independence from the United States, and in their efforts they have been receiving much encouragement from certain Communist leaders on the mainland.

Several members of the U. S. House of Representatives were wounded when Mrs. Lebron and her gang staged a demonstration in the House gallery in Washington, D. C. in March, 1954. All of her gang visiting Washington were immediately captured. About a year ago Mrs. Lebron was sent to the mental hospital for psychiatric observation. Doctors there have declared her to be sane.

The Department of Justice began a roundup of revolutionaries in Puerto Rico following the shooting and a number of indictments were obtained for advocating the violent overthrow of the United States government.

Eleven of the revolutionists who were indicted have just been freed as another aftermath of the notorious Jencks case decision of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Those freed in this latest decision are Jan Santo Ivera, a Puerto Rican Communist Party president; Cesar Andreu Iglesias, a party secretary; Jane Speed Iglesias, Ramon Mirabel, Juan Moreales, Jorge Mayen, Consuelo Burgos, Pablo Garcia, Rodriguez Cris-tino, Perez Mendez and Eugenio Cuevas Arbon.

Court Blocks Subversive Control Board

A restraining order issued in Federal Court in Washington, D. C., has at least temporarily blocked



Mothers of American G-I's In Red China Visit Imprisoned Sons, Appeal To Dictator To Free Sons

further consideration by the Subversive Activities Control Board of charges that the United Electrical Workers Union is infiltrated by Communists. The Board was scheduled to have started hearings in New York but three UE locals in Massachusetts filed a petition seeking the restraining order. The United Electrical Workers Union is one of those dropped by the old CIO because it refused to rid itself of Communist domination in the late 40's.

Following issuance of the order, the Subversive Activities Control Board decided to withhold further proceedings until a final decision is reached in the Board's efforts to force the Communist party to register as a subversive organization.

Communist Directive Points To New Drive

The Communist Party has admitted its participation in the Arkansas school controversy and in New York City the party's Educational (agitational) Department has issued a special document entitled, "Discussion Bulletin on Little Rock and the Negro People's Struggle for Freedom." The Bulletin instructs Communists to "step up this struggle and make it our central work."



Russians Stage Afro-Asian Conference of 70 Mideast, Iron and Bamboo Curtain Delegates At Cairo

The directive tells Reds and the Red cells what to do to continue the agitation. The directions are as follows:

"1. We must direct our efforts to secure all forms of support in unions and people's organizations for guarantee of victory in the Little Rock situation.

"2. Party organizations, wherever possible, should issue neighborhood leaflets, arrange meetings and local forums and spread the (party) press and literature.

"3. We should popularize such slogans as:

'Back up President Eisenhower's use of troops to enforce integration.'

'Keep the troops in Little Rock until integration is guaranteed.'

'Outlaw the Klan and White Citizens Councils!'

'Arrest and jail those inciting to participation in mob action against integration!' and,

'Compensate negro families victimized by racist mobs!'

The document also says that "In New York itself the key issues in the fight for civil rights should be conducted around the slogan: 'Make New York the first integrated city in the nation!'"

It calls for immediate integration of Negro and Puerto Rican children in the public and high schools of New York City.

Southern "School" Scene of Leftist Gatherings

Officials at the Highlander Folk School in the Cumberland Mountain area near Monteagle, Tennessee, which has from time to time been linked with left-wing and even the Communist movement, recently produced a statement over the signatures of a number of persons condemning attacks on the school. Myles Horton, a director of the school, released the statement and said it had been signed by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, Msgr. John O'Grady of the National Conference of Catholic Charities, and Lloyd K. Garrison, former dean of the University of Wisconsin law school.

The Highlander Folk School got back in the lime-light as the result of a "seminar" which it conducted on last Labor Day week-end. The Georgia Commission on Education headed by Governor Marvin Griffin charged that the so-called "seminar" had constituted a "Communist training school" to promote "methods and tactics for precipitating racial disturbances." The Georgia Commission reportedly had an unidentified representative attending the "seminar" and claimed that persons previously identified as having Communist sympathies or affiliations were in attendance at the seminar.

The Georgia Commission issued a four-page newspaper-size brochure on the Highlander Folk School's Labor Day session, and showed a double page spread of pictures taken during the conclave. The Commission's publication said: "The meeting of such a large group of specialists in inter-racial strife under the auspices of a Communist training school, and in the company of many known Communists, is the typical method whereby leadership training and tactics are furnished to the agitators. This was a general workshop and would be the most common method of developing a long range program."



Japanese Communists Among Delegates To Red Afro-Asian Conference Which Became Instrument of Red Cold-War Drive Against West

The publication exposed alleged Communist connections of the school officials including Myles Horton.

It was at Highlander Folk that the now Governor Faubus, in 1935, met with Communists and Socialists in the South's first "Civil Rights" gathering, he being a delegate from the Communist-atheist-free love Commonwealth College of Mena, Arkansas, where he was the President of the Student Council.

Reuthers Union Sustains Defiers of Congress

The right of five former Communists to retain their positions as international representatives in Walter Reuther's United Automobile Workers has been upheld in the first official decision of that union's Review Board. The five union representatives invoked the Fifth Amendment at hearings held last year by the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security, which questioned them about their alleged Communist affiliations.



Aged Women Take On Masculine Tasks, This One Boot-black In Moscow, "Land of Social Security"

ations. The members in question were Milton Burns, Dewitt Gilpin, Andrew Newhoff and Albert Verri, all of Chicago, and Donald Harris of Des Moines. The same Board also upheld five minor union officials who had been similarly cited. They are James Simmons, Harry M. Philo, Walter Dorosh and Max Cinzori of Ford Local No. 600, and Edith Van Horn, a steward in Local No. 3.

This Review Board was set up early last year at the UAW convention and it has final authority over UAW cases brought before it. Among its members are Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of the Methodist Church, Msgr. George G. Higgins of the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, and Rabbi Morris Adler of Detroit.

Court Martial For Aiding Soviet

A general court martial on espionage charges has been ordered for Master Sergeant Roy A. Rhodes of Eatontown, New Jersey, who admitted selling U. S. military information to the Russians. Rhodes will be tried at Fort McNair. The Sergeant testified at the trial of Rudolph Abel (Soviet spy) in New York last October, that he had received rubles worth about \$2500 for passing certain information over to the Russians while he was stationed at the American Embassy in Moscow.

Abel was the Russian Army Colonel recently trapped in the United States and sentenced to 30 years in prison for espionage. Sgt. Rhodes' name was found in some of the documents in the Russian's belongings seized by our government. Rhodes testified that he "went to a wild party" in a Moscow hotel, and became involved with two Russian girls subsequently becoming entangled with Red secret agents.

The ninth appeal of atomic spy-ringer Morton Sobell has been turned down by the U. S. Supreme Court. He is presently serving a 30-year sentence in Alcatraz, having been convicted along with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. The latter two spies were executed in 1953.

Sobell had petitioned the Court for a review of his conviction, and in denying the petition the Court made no comment.

Alien Red Saved By The Bell

Being "a man without a country" has paid big dividends in the U. S. Supreme Court to Knut Einar Heikkinen, Finnish-born newspaper man of Superior, Wis., who was ordered to leave the United States five years ago because of Communist Party connections.

Heikkinen was convicted of wilful failure to comply with a court order to depart within six months of the issuance of a deportation order. The Supreme Court reversed the conviction claiming it was shown failure to depart was "not wilful," because no country would accept Heikkinen, not even Red Russia, Red China or their puppet countries.

Immigration authorities are now attempting to move through diplomatic channels to get him out of the country.

"Peace Crusade" Labeled "Subversive"

The American Peace Crusade has now been officially identified as a Communist front by the Subversive Activities Control Board and as such has been ordered to register with the U. S. Attorney General.



Women's "Styles" In Moscow, Shawls, Boots and Rough Coats, In "Land of Workers' Government," No Progress In Living Standards In Forty Years

In making its ruling the Board said, "While ostensibly promoting and advancing various positions and programs as necessary in order to have peace throughout the world, the respondent [American Peace Crusade] in fact promotes and advances the positions and programs of the Communist Party."

The organization's officials now have sixty days to appeal the Board's action.

American Mothers Visit Imprisoned Sons

Red China has admitted three American mothers to their territory to see their sons who have been prisoners of the Communists for some years. They are Mrs. Mary U. Downey, of New Britain, Conn. and Mrs. Philip Fecteau, of Lynn, Mass., whose sons were captured when the plane in which their U. S. Air Force sons were flying was shot down over Red China, and Mrs. Ruth Redmond, of Yonkers, N. Y. whose son was a tobacco representative in Shanghai when hostilities broke out. He was taken prisoner as an "American spy." The mothers are the first persons to enter Red China with State Department sanction.

In a personal appeal to the Red officials of China for their sons' release, they met a stone wall, the Communists insolently turned down the appeal.

(See ENEMY — page 28)



Right; Guatemala's Right Wing Candidate For President Miguel Fuentes, Won Plurality But Not Majority; Left; Communist Supported Mario Montenegro; Center; Jose Salazar, Anti-Communist Coalition, Runs Third

COMMUNIST MENACE ABROAD

By PAUL R. BISH

There appears to be a wide difference of opinion afloat throughout the non-Communist countries of the world as to the Kremlin's next move. Many have been taken in by the Red plotters' appeals for "peaceful co-existence" propaganda to mean that Russia never again intends to throw its armed forces into aggressive warfare as it did in taking over Poland, Finland, Rumania, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, East Prussia, Czechoslovakia, Tanna Tuva, Afghanistan, East Germany, Austria, Mongolia, Bulgaria, and Hungary, to say nothing of the indirect military help given the Communist forces in taking over China, Korea (North), Manchukuo, Tibet, and Northern Vietnam, all but Austria, presently ruled by the Communists.

Another faction of the non-Communist countries claim to have reasons to feel that the Red dictators of Moscow and China, are busily preparing another military thrust, some say at the Near East, others say at the Far East, still others feel that it will be staged in Northwest Europe, including West Germany, the remainder of Finland, Norway, Sweden, or up to the present borders of Italy, France and England, possibly stepping over into Iceland. Still others feel that it's the Near East in the readied hotspot created by the Kremlin's cold-war accompanied with aid in this and other respects by Red China, and that this drive will include Southern Africa.

This writer's views do not entirely rule out any of the above possibilities, but it is certain that any armed drive of the Reds will be in the area least expected by the West at the time of such launching. However, there is some reason to believe that for the present, since the dictators of Russia and China have their puppet countries presently under pretty iron-fisted control, yet have seriously strained their own economy and are short of many consumer needs, food, shoes, clothing, transportation, etc., that the Red bosses might feel insecure in an outside war at present and that they may continue the use of cold-war tactics of aggression, that of stirring up internal conflicts within various countries, using, directing and arming home grown Reds, gathering in more territories through colonial methods, and thereby spreading the Moscow and Peiping orbits without direct use of Moscow and Peiping armed forces.

It will be recalled that at the last meeting of the top Red brass in Moscow the new Dictator of Russia bragged that it is no longer necessary for them to use armed force to spread Communism. He brags that Communism can now be accomplished by other methods. He said we now have other "forms of transition to Socialism in different countries."

It is however, never safe to consider the Red plan stationary. It could change tomorrow. Both plans could operate in various areas at the same time. We may find, for instance, particularly in the event of armed aggression, a war in two widely separated areas, plus the staging of troublesome problems in

the countries of our next door South American allied governments. We should expect above all, attacks under such conditions on all of our foreign bases. So it is never safe to become weak militarily, or to overlook the happenings in any part of the world, insomuch as we continue to play the major force against world Communism.



Mr. Bish

At this very moment, the Reds have aroused trouble in the South. Cuban Reds have injected themselves into the civil warfare that has been sweeping that country. In Venezuela Reds have teamed up with the Peronites in riots sweeping that country. Recent Guatemalan elections found a Communist backed candidate for President polling enough votes to prevent a majority decision required under law. The Reds elected a number of Communists to the general assembly. There are other hot spots in the South. Mexico is reportedly seething with Moscow agents, over nine hundred work out of the Soviet Embassy. Haiti has clamped down on the Reds. Argentina is being softened by a flood of propaganda.

Spain so far a bulwark against Communism, recently rounded up scores of young Communist leaders whose forces were plotting for the overthrow of Franco government. Even Egypt whose dictator Nasser has all but succumbed to Moscow, had a score of Communists hung recently for plotting his murder. In Pakistan, a part thereof, is now under a new Communist government. Great Britain's largest labor Union, controlling 230,000 members, has been fully captured by Red leadership. France is an exceedingly dangerous spot. Italy is always insecure with the million or more Socialists and Communists in coalition ruling most of the country's labor front.

Japan has unearthed and rounded up a score of Japanese Communists linking them to a Russian spy ring operating in Japan. Iraq charges that Russia is creating unrest in that country in an effort to force it into the Middle East Communist orbit. Laos and other sections of the Far East are trouble spots. France and England are troubled in their Southern African colonies. Iceland to our North, recently shook off a Red thrust in politics. Communists who gained seats in the government in the previous election have now lost out in this island base of the United States.

Okinawa, our major Pacific base, has elected a Communist mayor of its capital city. Reds are strong in Hawaii. Around the world one finds the poisonous hand and pen of the Kremlin or of its side kick, Red China. While many Russians and Iron and Bamboo Curtain people go hungry and partially clothed, this by admission of their Red rulers, billions of rubles are being spent in propaganda, agitation and for mob forming revolutionaries, throughout the world, while other billions are being spent in developing death dealing weapons for the day of the all-out armed aggression.

ENEMY — (Continued from page 26)

West Coast Attorney Seeks Evidence In China

In quest of information to aid his American client charged with sedition by the United States, a Los Angeles attorney has entered Red China with State Department permission. The attorney is Abraham Lincoln Wirin, former New Deal office holder, and the alleged seditionist is John M. Powell, former editor of the "China Monthly Review."

The sedition charge is based on articles Powell published in his China published "Review," the chief article being one openly accusing the United States of "germ warfare" in North Korea.

Wirin said he hoped to bring witnesses from Red China to the United States and in addition that he will take depositions from scores of Chinese.

Former "New Dealer" Top Man In Red Hungary

Another American fellow-traveler who hiked off to a Communist country has been spewing the Moscow line. He is Noel Field, a former State Department official during the New Deal, now living in Red-ruled Hungary along with several other former American Communists.

Field "has finally exhibited to the world his brilliant red plumage," Sen. James O. Eastland, chairman of the Senate Sub-Committee on Internal Security declared. He referred to Field's denunciation of the United Nation's report on Soviet Russia's oppression of the Hungarian freedom revolt some months ago.

Field was quoted as charging that the U.N. report could not "hamper the forward march of Hungary and other countries of the Socialist camp along the high road toward Communism which all other nations will ultimately follow."

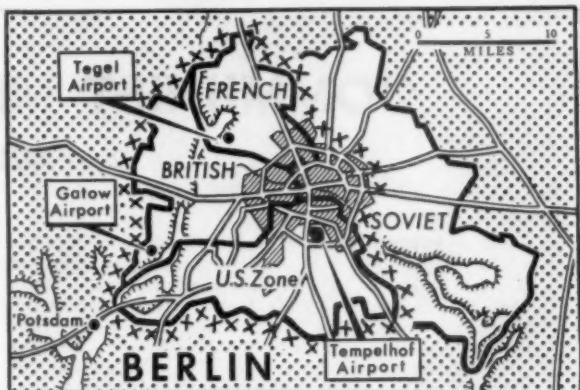
Field has frequently been identified in Congressional investigations with the Communist underground in this country. Field was once arrested as an American spy in Hungary, but the Hungarian government released him and placed him in a top Communist post in Hungary.

He went to Europe as a "church relief worker" during World War II, working for the Unitarian Service Committee. Frank Ketcham, a representative of the church, recently testified that as long ago as 1947 his organization received reports that Field was a Communist and favored Communists in his relief work. He was finally dropped from the Unitarian pay roll. He held office in the State Department during the early days of the New Deal.

Martha (Dodd) Stern, espionage fugitive from the United States and daughter of the U. S. Ambassador to Germany during the New Deal, is busy flag waving in Moscow, but the flag isn't that of her native country, the United States.

Mrs. Stern is under indictment, along with her husband, Alfred K. Stern, the former Wall Street broker, for conspiracy with the Sobies, Albam and Zlatovskis, Red espionage agents. The couple fled the United States after disposing of their assets, escaping to Mexico while U. S. marshals were seeking them to serve a grand jury summons. They later showed up in Prague and are now reportedly in Moscow. Both have renounced their American citizenship.

Praises are showered on Khrushchev and his Central Communist Committee by Mrs. Stern in a recent



Armed Soviet Guards (X) Ring West Berlin, Following Flight To West of Two Top East Berlin Reds

article appearing in the Soviet "New Times," a political journal published in the English language in Moscow and circulated in Western countries.

She ran her praise across hill and vale from architecture to the weather. Her article also answered the whereabouts of their son, Robert. It was not known whether they took him with them when they escaped to Mexico. In her article Mrs. Stern relates how the Russian circus was enjoyed by her son.

"First Americans" Battle Klan

The pioneer race of Americans—American Indians—took care of a gang of Ku Klux Klansmen at Maxton, N. C., after the klan had burned a fiery cross in front of the home of an Indian woman. The first Americans battled to victory against the phoney Americans. The klan had announced a meeting near the Indian settlement and proceeded to hold their gathering in the face of warnings from authorities to abandon the plan. Garland Martin, of Reidsville, N. C., and Rev. James Cole, admitted leader of the klan



Message Found on Lumber Shipped To Italy From Soviet Union Asks Help By Italians In Siberian Prison For 15 Years

group, may now be cited for inciting a riot if the sheriff of the county carries out his present plan.

In Birmingham, Ala., Joe Pritchett has been sentenced to 20 years in prison for the emasculation of a negro as a part of a K.K.K. initiation ceremony.

Secret Nationwide Gang Under Scrutiny

Mafia's grand council of a secret clan of hoodlums reportedly met recently in a hilltop mansion at Apalachin, N. Y., to carve up the empire of the late New York gangster, Albert Anastasia, and to plot the future operation of the two billion dollar racket empire that reportedly extends from coast to coast.

New York authorities as well as federal authorities have been keeping an eye on Mafia members, some of whom deportation orders involving some of the professional gangsters may be forthcoming.

Immigration authorities in Washington have, it is reported, ordered a person-to-person check on those in attendance at the Apalachin meeting.

Episcopalian Minister Ousted By Court

Another chapter has now been written in the long and stormy story of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity in Brooklyn Heights, New York. Rev. William Howard Melish, whose pro-Red and left-wing affiliations and utterances have long made him a target of a large segment of his congregation and who has previously been ousted from his pulpit only to force himself back on his congregation, has lost another, and possibly the final, battle.

The Court of Appeals for the State of New York has upheld his most recent removal as a "supply priest" for that church and has ordered Melish and his adherents to cease any further interference with Holy Trinity church, its services and its property.

Rev. Melish has on several occasions even defied the Bishop of the church and some incidents have bordered on desecration of the Sabbath within the portals of that church.

The conflict in the church dates back to 1949 when Melish's father, the Rev. Dr. John Howard Melish, was removed as the Holy Trinity Rector because he supported the leftists' political views of his son who was then assistant Rector. After the removal of the senior Melish, the Rectorship remained vacant for several years, with Rev. Melish Jr. serving as "supply priest." On January 10, 1956, that portion of the congregation opposed to his activities voted to end the services of the junior Rev. Melish and subsequently elected Dr. Herman S. Sidener as the Rector. The Melish forces took the case to court under the state's Religious Corporation laws, arguing that a quorum was not present when the new Rector was elected. In the meantime, Melish continued to hold forth at the church in competition to Dr. Sidener and contrary to orders issued by his Bishop.

Lower Court Sustains Congressional Committee

One small ray of encouragement flickered in the midst of the outpouring of decisions favorable to Communists when the U. S. Court of Appeals recently reaffirmed the contempt of Congress conviction



Red Rumania's Newly Appointed Dictator, Ion G. Maurer, Replaces Petri Groza Who Died January Seventh

of an educator who had defied the House Committee on Un-American Activities when questioned about alleged Communist connections.

Even in this case the court split 5 to 4 in upholding the conviction of Lloyd Barenblatt, a former instructor at Vassar College and at the University of Michigan. Barenblatt used the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer questions on his alleged membership in the Haldane club of the Communist Party at the University of Michigan. This is another of the cases that have been reversed by the U. S. Supreme Court and sent back to the Court of Appeals for reconsideration in the light of the decision in the Watkins case. Communists have held on to the Watkins case as a landmark since the Supreme Court held that John T. Watkins could not be held in contempt because the Congressional committee did not clearly inform him as to the pertinency of its questions and that he did not have a fair notice of what was required of him. In that decision the Supreme Court used some strong words in expressing its views concerning Congressional investigations and called the resolution creating the House Committee on Un-American Activities "excessively broad."

Referring to the Supreme Court decision, the Appeals Court said that while the Highest Court criticised the Congressional resolution creating the committee, nevertheless, "We feel that if the Court had intended to strike down the resolution it would have done so in so many words."

Judge Walter M. Bostian, who wrote the Appeals Court decision, continued: "It would not have left so vital an issue to inference on interpretation. The far reaching result of such a holding would be that the Committee established by action of the entire

CHURCHILL ON COMMUNISM

"The day will come when it will be recognized without doubt throughout the civilized world, that the strangling of Bolshevism at birth would have been an untold blessing to the human race."

—WINSTON CHURCHILL (1919)

House of Representatives would be rendered helpless . . . and would not even be able to testify."

The majority of the Court of Appeals held that the Barenblatt case was not like that of Watkins, pointing out that Barenblatt had been carefully and specifically informed of the purpose of the Committee investigation, and that he was informed that the Committee was investigating Communist activities as carried on by "members of the teaching profession."

Contempt citations against two New York State residents have been voted by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The men are Sidney H. Ingberman of Buffalo and Sidney Turow of Kenmore, New York. The Committee charges that the two refused to answer when asked to identify certain persons involved in past Communist activities.

The Committee also referred to the Department of Justice the case of Helen Mintz of Buffalo and Lloyd Kinsey of Angola, New York, because of an apparent conflict in testimony. Kinsey reportedly testified before the Committee that he knew Miss Mintz as a Communist and the woman testified that she had not and never had been a Communist.

Congressional Committee Sued By Hollywooders

Accused Communists in movieland have come before the Supreme Court with a new wrinkle charging that "their right to work" has been interfered with because they were once accused of Communist affiliations by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

They brought suit against various movie studios which refused to hire them, and against members of the Congressional Committee, charging a conspiracy to deprive them of their right to work. A California court dismissed the charges claiming the California law provides no relief for interferences with right to work unless the complainants had employment contracts or reasonable hope of such contracts. The 23 complainants had made no such claim.

STALIN — (Continued from page 4)

Commissar for Finance, and N. N. Krestinski, Assistant People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs. It was countersigned by Marcelino Pascua, Spanish Communist Ambassador to Russia at that time. The receipt specifies 510 metric tons of gold delivered from Spain at the Russian port of Odessa.

In April 1957 Moscow radio announced that more than \$420-million of the Spanish gold had been spent "to finance the Spanish Republican cause." The same broadcast contended Spain still owes Russia \$85-million for loans to the Communist Republican government in Madrid during the Spanish civil war.

This savage act of piracy and subversion in Spain doubtless will be heard before the World Court of International Justice.

Meanwhile, the world has another tragic lesson in Moscow's real purposes in "peaceful co-existence."

The Spanish gold story is but another episode in the long history of Communist diplomacy to prove the axiom—

"You can't do business with Communism!"

Note: The above article was prepared for the NATIONAL REPUBLIC some weeks ago, and was in type form when the NATIONAL REPUBLIC learned of the Congressman's sudden death. Congressman Smith contributed frequently to these columns and our readers will miss his fine contributions. (EDITOR.)

AMERICA — (Continued from page 8)

was "the embodiment of virtue and power" in the eyes of his countrymen, according to a Boston historian. Washington was far from being discouraged by the defeat. His question and comment show his feeling: "Did the militia fight? Then the liberties of the colonies are safe."

But the lack of supplies was acute. By the end of July the men had but nine rounds of ammunition each, and more was not to be had. Messengers were sent to every town to beg for powder, and there were few mills in the colonies to manufacture it. Privateers, sent to sea, secured valuable supplies by sacking British ships. Henry Knox, a Boston merchant, whom Washington had made a colonel of artillery, was dispatched to New York and Fort Ticonderoga, and returned with heavy cannon and a large supply of ammunition.

For months the 15,000 British troops remained inactive, bottled up in Boston, under command of General William Howe. Supplies from land were cut off by the encircling American troops, while supply ships from the sea were sunk or robbed by night raiders.

In early spring of 1776, Washington marched his troops forward and commanded the heights surrounding the city, forcing Howe to evacuate, his troops sailing away on St. Patrick's Day. With the most populous city in New England now delivered from domination by the British, the cause of liberty received a real boost. Congress publicly thanked Washington, and with his little army he next proceeded to New York where matters urgently demanded immediate attention.

On July 4th Congress signed the Declaration of Independence, and a whole series of battles and reverses following the Boston campaign, terminating in Valley Forge, during the terrible winter of 1777-78, caused the Colonies to face a real crisis. It has been stated that only because of the lazy and indolent British leadership, hugging the comforts of Philadelphia, resulted in Washington's ability to outwit and overcome their forces.

The fate of the young nation hung trembling in the balance, with its capital city in the hands of the enemy during those terrible months, while Washington's gallant little army faced grim hardships seldom recorded in human history. Under the idolized leadership of Washington, the men somehow hung on to the task, and Valley Forge made the victory at Yorktown the next spring possible.

It was but natural that Washington should be selected as the first President in 1789; for no other man had made so outstanding a contribution in leadership and patriotic devotion to the formation of the Republic.

As we look back across time, we know not whether to admire Washington most in his hour of defeat or in his moment of victory; in every important crisis the demand upon his greatness as a leader was always fully answered. With each new misfortune he rose to higher greatness. When he had troops, he fought; when unable to hold the field, he took advantageous and threatening defensive positions. When the hopes of the people had dwindled to a low ebb and his army numbered but a few ragged battalions, he rolled the tide of war back again toward fortune by the most brilliant and decisive series of combats and maneuvers that history has recorded.

It is not strange that Americans believe that God selected George Washington for this great achievement, and that He used Washington's mother as the instrument to keep him on the side of freedom and in-

dependence in the hour when the youth was undecided whether to join the British.

Our Colonial era produced no other man capable of confronting each new emergency with sublime constancy to the great end and aim of the Revolution. And when the conflict was over, Washington laid down the sword that had never been sheathed in dishonor. His companions wept when he bade them farewell.

Washington's mottoes were "Deeds, not words," and "For God and country." In every great crisis and victory, he called upon his Creator for Divine guidance and blessing. Washington was "in tune with the Infinite," a man chosen by God and his people to lead to victory in establishing the world's first Republic in freedom under law.

DO-IT-YOURSELF — (Continued from page 14)

nity house. But this much is certain: Regardless of whether these men and women, and boys and girls, are striving toward present or future goals, they are going to rely upon their own initiative, resourcefulness, and industry, not on the treasury of the United States.

Had our colonial pioneers waited for Federal-aid, mighty America would never have got started. But the first settlers did not wait. They simply dug in, went to work, and built their own great civilization as they went along.

The people of Deer Lodge Valley are proud of their accomplishments in this same robust tradition of fundamental Americanism.

CONGRESS — (Continued from page 16)

In fact, it is safe to say that Congress must do this or the Supreme Court will not compel any witness to answer, at least in the "un-American activities" fields of compulsory investigation.

One of the most distressing features of these recent decisions is the conclusion implicit in several that Communist activity is mere *political activity* and that keeping abreast of Communists and former Communists is not a subject of pressing and vital concern to the security of the United States.

It would seem that those familiar with the public record of Communist activity throughout the world cannot help but know that Communist activity within or without the United States is not mere political activity but is a criminal conspiracy directed from Moscow against free government and free people all over the world.

While familiar political cliches are mouthed by Communists and their fellow travelers in the United Nations and in country after country in furtherance of their propaganda campaign, the investigation of Communist activity continues to be a part of the heavy responsibilities of Federal and State fact-finding agencies.

It is beyond question that this country must keep abreast of Communist activity within the United States as well as without.

It is also beyond question that in this field the compulsory process is indispensable to receipt of the adequate information necessary to enable Congress and State assemblies to legislate intelligently.

In *Konigsberg v. State Bar of California*, a majority of the High Court declined to find reasonable

doubt of the loyalty of an applicant for admission to the California bar who, at the time of his application, refused to tell the bar examiners whether he was then a member of the Communist Party. This decision has resulted an infringement of the reserved powers of the State of California in the name of the due process clause as well as a *non sequitur* in regard to international facts of life. Perhaps this situation is incapable of resolution by legislation. If a lawyer can be of good moral character and still be a Communist, we have a new problem, for it is all my learning that the two are utterly irreconcilable.

No lawyer can swear to uphold State and Federal Constitutions and be a Communist at the same time. I would assume that the problems implicit in the majority opinion in this decision can be resolved in California by appropriate rehearing and careful questioning by the Board of Bar Examiners.

In *Yates v. United States*, the Supreme Court interpreted the word "organize" in the Smith Act in such a manner as to necessitate, in its opinion, the reversal of the conviction of several defendants for violation of the Smith Act. Here the interpretation given to the word "organize" was extended to require establishment, founding or bringing into existence.

This objection can be met readily by amending the Smith Act to provide a broader definition of the word "organize" to enable application of the term either to the main body of the Communist Party or any subdivision thereof.

In addition, in the *Yates* decision the High Court interpreted the Smith Act to mean that advocacy of overthrow or alteration of the government of the United States by force and violence was not proscribed even if uttered with the hope that it might ultimately lead to violent revolution, unless it incited to the commission of an overt act or called for *present action*.

Under this disturbing interpretation it is now, and until and unless Congress provides otherwise, apparently proper to teach people in this country, including impressionable adolescents, to believe in the doctrine that our government shall some day be overthrown by bloody revolution, and that such a tenet is proper and desirable—don't do anything about it now, just wait until it has happened.

In the hands of capable, experienced pro-Communist propagandists, such doctrine can be exceedingly harmful to the Nation.

Such seeds in youngsters' minds can truly be Grapes of Wrath.

In my opinion the test can be met, and constitutionally so, by adding to the advocacy proscriptions of the Smith Act the simple words, "whether or not such advocacy, abetting, advising or teaching presently incites to the commission of an overt act against any government in the United States or any political subdivision hereof."

Sweezy v. The State of New Hampshire as the decision now stands is so narrow on its face that it is almost meaningless. The case was decided on the basis that the record as viewed by the Court did not indicate to the Court that the Legislature wanted the information sought by the questions asked. In the long run if the Legislature continues to want the information, the witness eventually will either have to answer, or it be ultimately held that the questions are privileged under some concept of the First Amendment.

The implications of concern to Congress in the *Sweezy* opinions come in the language both of the plurality and of the concurrence of Mr. Justice Frank-

further intimating that the mere asking of questions under compulsory process is a measure of governmental interference which in the academic community threatens to mortgage academic freedom and will not be sanctioned except in the clearest and most compelling instances of State and National security.

This language, coupled with the statement by Chief Justice Warren that "We do not now conceive of any circumstances wherein a state interest would justify infringement of rights in these fields" portend an even greater encroachment on the Tenth Amendment than has yet been made.

This is because there is here implied denial to the States of not only the power to make subversive activity directed against a State government a crime within the State, *but also the power to investigate to see whether such legislation is or is not needed.*

This limitation on State authority requires every Congressman and Senator to take notice, because security matters involve one of the few fields in which heretofore there has been justified some limitation on the claim that in America, freedom of speech is absolute.

This can be remedied by Congress through the enactment of S. 654 and through the declaration that it is Congressional policy that in the security field (as well, it is hoped, in other fields) the States and the Federal Government shall be free to legislate to the end that they may operate as partners in common cause not to oppress nor persecute the people of this country, but by constitutional method, courteous questioning, and fair and reasonable measured investigation, to keep abreast of those few in this country whose loyalty and allegiance is felt to be to a foreign power—the same foreign power with which this nation is and has been recently close to war so many times.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: *Mr. Wyman is a member of the American Bar Association's Special Committee to study Communist Tactics, Strategy and Objectives. He is a former president of the National Association of Attorneys General.*)

VINNIE REAM — (Continued from page 18)

bust made of her, Senator Rollins took her to the studio of Clark Mills, noted sculptor of the day. This was Vinnie's first introduction to the world of sculpture. In fascination she watched Mills reproducing her head in clay. Greatly excited she exclaimed, "Oh, I could do that if I had some mud."

To humor the child, Mills gave her a lump of clay. Deftly, the small hands began fingering the soft mass. Within a short time she had reproduced an unmistakable likeness of the artist!

Recognizing the child's talent, Mills offered to give her free instructions in modeling. Giving her some clay and the figure of an Indian girl, he told her to make a model. Upon arriving home, Vinnie, forgetting about supper, went directly to her room and worked until midnight. When satisfied with the model, she said to her mother, who had been sitting nearby watching, "At last, I have found my work. I know that I am to be a sculptor."

Mr. Ream, whose health had broken during the war, was now incapacitated for any kind of work. Vinnie became the sole support of the family, working in the Post Office for \$600.00 a year. To supplement her income, she sang in church choirs. After the day's work in the Post Office, Vinnie modeled with clay.

Mr. Mills soon insisted that she must have more daylight for her work, but Vinnie could not resign her job. After a bit of wrangling, an arrangement was made whereby Vinnie was to do more work in the morning than the other employees did during the entire day. That would give her the afternoons for modeling. She accepted these hard terms without complaint, and for over a year, the fourteen-year-old girl did double duty, sitting with a box before her chair, because her tiny feet could not touch the floor.

Vinnie's execution of modeling was spontaneous and inspired. As the value of her work gained recognition, commissions began to come in for her art. When these orders paid more than her government job, she resigned and opened a studio on Pennsylvania Avenue.

Vinnie Ream, born in a log cabin, with nothing but her head and hands to urge her forward, rose to fame and fortune because she was ready when the opportunity to model the Lincoln marble came.

The unveiling of the Lincoln statue brought Vinnie into world prominence. Her salon became the meeting place for social, political and artistic notables. With so many admirers, it seems strange that she was not attracted to anyone as a prospective husband. But at length General Sherman, a frequent visitor, brought Lt. Richard Hoxie to the studio, and introduced him to the lovely and timid girl artist. On Vinnie's part, it was love at first sight. She said to herself, "This is the man I am going to marry." Her judgment was correct. On May 28, 1878, Vinnie was given in marriage to Lt. Hoxie by General Sherman.

Knowing that his wife was not very strong, Lt. Hoxie persuaded her not to accept any more public contracts. For many years she devoted herself to art and writing. Then, when her sister became inconsolable over the death of her little son, Vinnie, from a photograph and memory, modeled the *Moringlory Head*, which she presented to the grieving mother on Christmas morning. The striking likeness of the lad comforted the mother, who said, "I'll never grieve any more."

Vinnie Ream Hoxie died on November 20, 1914. The slender, fragile body, dressed in her wedding gown, was laid to rest in Arlington National Cemetery, under a bronze reproduction of *Sappho, Muse of Poetry*, one of Vinnie's most famous statues.

Vinnie Ream may not belong to the immortals, but her major work of art still stands in the U. S. Capitol, a timeless tribute to the teen-age girl who sculptured Abraham Lincoln. The figure, well poised, stands firmly and naturally, with no unnecessary detail to mar the subject. The head bending downward, has an expression of sadness and benevolence. A long circular cloak drapes the shoulders, well arranged to give great dignity to the tall, angular figure. It is a living likeness of the Great Emancipator, ingeniously embodied in marble.

In later life, Mrs. Hoxie said, "He gave me the sittings for no other reason than that I was in need. Had I been the greatest sculptor in the world, I am quite sure I would have been refused."

BOOK MANUSCRIPTS CONSIDERED

by cooperative publisher who offers authors early publication, higher royalty, national distribution, and beautifully designed books. All subjects welcomed. Write, or send your MS directly.

Greenwich Book Publishers, Inc.
Attn. MR. FITZGERALD, 489 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

TURNING SEARCHLIGHT ON REDS

By WALTER S. STEELE

The American Communists are still playing the sheep in the manger act. They have been for some months trying to skirt the sedition laws of the United States, and yet to continue to play the Kremlin game. In the maneuvers there has been some debate within their ranks over procedures. But such controversies have seldom reached the stage of turmoil, for Communists are dedicated to their cause and seldom desert the ranks.

Within the past year only four top-notch leaders in their ranks have actually resigned the party ranks. Some of these are now out on new fronts, teaming up with Socialists in promoting Marxism through other methods. In so doing they can continue their efforts against our Republican form of government, and yet escape the foreign agent regulations and laws against sedition.

These four are Howard Fast, who differed with the party over the acceptance of the Kremlin's move last year in de-Stalinizing the ranks, and the public airing of the treachery of the Stalinites in so doing. Another is the case of the foreign editor of the *Daily Worker*, who left under a similar alibi. The third and fourth are Prof. Doxey Wilkerson, formerly of Howard University in Washington, D. C., later official of the New Deal government and finally a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party. He has devoted time to the Red cause too by teaching at the Communist (Jefferson) School in N.Y.C., which finally closed its doors after its exposure as a Communist institution. The Red classes have now been revived elsewhere; and the fourth, Junius Scales, the head of the party in the South, who is indicted under the Smith anti-sedition act. Insofar as can be ascertained none of the four have thrown aside their Communist ideologies, but have allegedly cut loose from the party itself.

The present day situation is far from as serious as that which took place in the ranks late in the 1920's, when Stalin ushered the top leadership to Moscow to give them secret orders to launch the revolutionary overthrow of the United States government. Then, Gitlow, Wolfe, Cannon, and Lovestone were all forcibly liquidated by Moscow from the party ranks for arguing that the time was not quite ripe for the revolution. Foster, Browder and others promised to consolidate the ranks and to stage the preliminaries to the hoped-for revolution in the U.S.A.

Gitlow formed the Communist Party (majority), Cannon, the Communist Party (Minority), and Wolfe and Lovestone went along with them. They continued to promote Communism, but cut loose from the International and Moscow's direct dictation. The major party under Foster and Browder consolidated the ranks and the party grew to new heights. Still, another party sprang forth, this, the American (Communist) Workers Party, under Rev. A. J. Muste, who today is promoting "forum" fronts of Socialists and Communists and so-called peace and anti-Nuclear-weapon fronts and propaganda drives.

The recent "ousting" of John Gates from the Communist Party, or as Gates called it, the "acceptance" of his resignation, is but an incident in a series of controversies that developed in the behind-the-scenes proceedings of the National Administrative Committee of seven and the National Executive Committee of 21 in their operations under the new di-

rectives of last year's convention of the Communist Party in New York City. The inner party controversies, it has leaked out, are the result of a divergence of interpretations of the party convention resolutions.

In the December 22nd session, the National Executive Committee censured four of the seven members of the National Administrative Committee. The four are among the top echelon of the party, including Eugene Dennis, Benjamin Davis, Hy Lumer and James Jackson, Jr. Censure was for technical violation of party regulations. The vote was 11 for and 7 opposed to the censure. Two abstained from voting and two were absent. Those voting the censure were George Blake Charney, Dave Davis, Fred Fine, John Gates, Dorothy Healey, Claude Lightfoot, Albert J. (Mickie) Lima, Carl Ross, Mike Russo, Sid Stein and Martha Stone. Opposing censure were Eugene Dennis, Benjamin Davis, James Jackson, Jr., Hy Lumer (the four charged with deviation), Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Robert Thompson. Abstaining were Carl Winter and Jack Stachel. Absent were the paralytic William Z. Foster (Party chairman for the past 40 years) and George Meyers. George Morris reported on the recent Atlantic City convention of the AFL-CIO.

Prior to Gates' "ousting" or "resignation," Gates told a Boston audience of 1,000 at Ford Hall in November that "the Communist Party has a future because Socialism is the future of the United States." Gates had served for 10 years as editor of the party organ, "Daily Worker," and a member of the National Committee of the party for 27 years. He served a prison sentence for sedition and he was a Commissar in the Spanish Red revolutionary forces. After his "exit" from the Party he stated: "The Communist Party is an impotent and futile sect . . . It has ceased to be an effective force for democracy, peace and Socialism in the United States."

Party agreement was unanimous in the adoption of political and agitational issues for the coming elections. That the party is not as weak in force as inferred by propaganda is indicated by recent developments. The anniversary edition of the West Coast Communist organ, "People's World," carried many paid greeting advertisements to it on its 20th anniversary. These showed considerable organizational pro-Communist force on the West Coast, besides the various local sections of the party itself.

Included in the greetings (which brought funds into the organ's treasury) were those from the Progressive Workmen's Circle of San Francisco, Midtown Cultural Club (Los Angeles), California Labor School (indicating it is still operating), Jewish-American Press Committee (Los Angeles), Italian Progressive Group, Eastside Book Store (Los Angeles), Washington Pension Union (Seattle), Hungarian Workmen's Home Society (Los Angeles), Jewish Cultural Club (San Francisco), Russian-American Society (San Francisco), Yiddish Cultural Circle (East Bay), Obelisk Book Store (Berkeley), North California Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (Los Angeles) Hungarian Women's Circle (Los Angeles), Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and the Los Angeles Jewish Currents Committee. In addition, there were various labor union committees. (To Be Continued in March.)



G. ALLAN MacNAMARA

Portrait by Fabian Bachrach

"IT'S AGAIN FASHIONABLE TO BE THRIFTY— and 69% of our Soo Line employees are saving regularly through the Payroll Savings Plan"

"It's again fashionable to be thrifty, and it is reassuring to note that 69% of our employees on the Soo Line are making regular purchases of U. S. Savings Bonds. Inflation is a complex thing, but here is a simple, direct step every one of us can take to help control the rising price spiral. Our recent company-wide campaign has proved that employees *want to* and *will* practice thrift by buying U. S. Savings Bonds."

G. ALLAN MacNAMARA, President,
Soo Line Railroad

Individual savings are the bedrock of a sound economy.

Today there are more Payroll savers than ever before in peacetime. If employee participation in *your* Payroll Savings Plan is less than 50% . . . or if *your* employees do not now have the opportunity to build for their future through the systematic purchase of U. S. Savings Bonds, *your* State Director will welcome an opportunity to help. His experience is yours, in setting up a Payroll Savings Plan or in building up enrollment in one already existing. Look up your State Director in the phone book. Or write: Savings Bonds Division, U. S. Treasury Dept., Washington, D. C.